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Southeast Asia Report



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BRIEFS

EC INVESTMENT IN ASEAN--European Community countries have agreed to encourage European investment in ASEAN. Both groups have also agreed to set up a joint investment committee in each ASEAN country. This was stated by the foreign minister, Mr Dhanabalan, at a meeting of the Second ASEAN Standing Committee in Singapore today. He said as the focus of the next ASEAN summit would be economic cooperation, the investment committees would be examining new initiatives. Mr Dhanabalan also said the newly set up, high-level steering committee, which held its preliminary meeting in Jakarta last week, is drawing up plans for the ASEAN summit scheduled to be held at the end of next years. [Text] [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 30 Oct 86 BK] /7358

CSO: 4200/97

BRIEFS

PRC PROVINCIAL DELEGATION--The visiting good-will delegation from PRC's Heilongjiang Province, headed by Mr Liu Zhongli, vice governor of Heilongjiang Province, paid a courtesy call on Thura U Tun Tin, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and finance, at the Ministry of Planning and Finance at 1400 today. Also present at the meeting were U Kyaw M.int, deputy minister of planning and finance; Mr Zhou Mingji, PRC ambassador to Burma; and responsible officials. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 27 Oct 86 BK] /9738

DELEGATION TO EAST ASIA--A Burmese delegation led by Deputy Cooperatives Minister Dr Chit left Rangoon this afternoon at 1545 to study cooperatives under the auspices of the International Labor Organization in the People's Republic of China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Indonesia, and Thailand. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Cooperatives Minister U Than Hlaing and other officials. [Summary] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 24 Oct 86 BK] /9738

DEADLINE FOR REFUNDING DEMONETIZED NOTES--The Scrutinization and Refund Central Committee of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma has issued a notification dated 20 October regarding the final refunding of deposited demonetized currency notes. The notification states: 1. After the demonetization, illegal currency notes were withdrawn and refunds were paid out with legal notes. Since 1 January 1986, refunds were paid out in stages for the deposited demonetized notes remaining in banks. 2. The working people and organizations who still have part of their refund still held by the banks must withdraw them before Friday, 7 November 1986, at the banks they originally deposited the demonetized notes. Any application for refunds after that date will not be honored. 3. The original cash deposit form together with the National Registration Card or the Foreigner Registration Card produced at the time of withdrawal of refunds. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 26 Oct 86 BK] /9738

CUSTOMS DELEGATION TO CHINA--A three-member delegation headed by Colonel Tun Shwe, director general of the Customs Department, left for Kunming by air yesterday at 1330 to study customs procedures in the People's Republic of China at the invitation of the PRC Government. [Excerpt] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 30 Oct 86 BK] /9738

MALTESE PRESIDENT TO VISIT--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced today that Dr Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta, will visit the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma in the near future at the invitation of U San Yu, president and chairman of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0430 GMT 31 Oct 86 BK] /9738

CSO: 4211/6

BRIEFS

BUDGET ANNOUNCED FOR NEXT YEAR--The Fiji Government has announced the budget for next year that exempts 13,000 people from income tax. The change in the income tax threshold was among measures detailed in the budget statement by the deputy prime minister and minister of finance, Mr Mosese Qionibaravi. He also announced reductions in duty on some items, including passenger vehicles, and increased duty and excise on liquor, cigarettes, and imported luxury items. The minister said Fiji workers would be able to negotiate for bigger pay increases next year effectively ending a pay freeze introduced 2 years ago. He said the Fiji economy was improving, the balance of payments situation had never been better, and inflation was at an all time low. However, he warned the people of Fiji not to become complacent and live beyond their means, or the government would be forced to take financial measures. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Nov 86 BK] /12624

CSO: 4200/102

NETHERLANDS EMBASSY REJECTS ASYLUM REQUEST

BK271006 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 23 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)--The Dutch embassy here has rejected a political asylum request by four East Timorese students who recently took refuge at the embassy premises in a bid to flee the country.

The students sought refuge at the embassy on Monday [20 October] the day the Portuguese-boycotted meeting between the European Economic Community and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) got underway here.

The East Timorese, who are students at the Jakarta-based Catholic Atmajaya University had reportedly applied for Portuguese passports but Dutch officials at the embassy Tuesday denied it.

Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek Wednesday told reporters that "discussions were underway" on "an appropriate solution," but he refused further comment.

A Dutch embassy spokesman, however, admitted Wednesday that the students had applied for Portuguese passports, according to reports.

Portugal severed diplomatic relations with Indonesia after the former Portuguese colony of East Timor became this country's 27th province in July 1976. The Dutch embassy has represented Portuguese interests here since then.

The students: Antonino Goncalves and Joao Freitas da Camara had been detained on Sept. 16 and 17 by the authorities on charges of illegal possession of weapons. They were, however, released on Oct. 11, according to Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja.

Mokhtar told reporters last week that "the charges had been dropped," and that the students "might have returned to campus by now."

There were no reports on possible previous arrests of the other two students--Abilio Serena and Fernando Soares.

REUTER said Wednesday that the students were making telephone calls from the Dutch embassy here to a Fretilin [Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor] spokesman in Canberra.

The confirmation on the students' asylum request was disclosed Wednesday following a meeting between the Dutch and Indonesian foreign ministers here.

In another development, the Australian Council for Overseas Aid (ACFOA) reportedly appealed to the Canberra government to grant the students political asylum in Australia.

"Australia has the largest Timorese community outside of Timor, and therefore it would be appropriate for the government to grant asylum," ACFOA spokesman Russell Rollason was quoted by REUTERS as saying.

Antara news agency, meanwhile, quoted Foreign Minister Mikhitar as saying Wednesday that the Netherlands and Indonesia had agreed not to grant asylum to the students.

Goncalves and Da Camara were believed to be active soldiers of the Portuguese Fretilin Movement which had attempted vainly to establish an independent East Timor state in the eastern half of the Indonesian island of Timor.

Delegates to the just-ended ASEAN-EEC meeting told reporters Tuesday that they did not discuss alleged human rights violations in Indonesia. They suggested, however, that informal talks on the issue could have been held.

Mokhtar has reiterated that East Timor is no longer an issue in Indonesia. But the United Nations still recognizes Portugal as the administering power in the former Portuguese colony.

Debate in the U.N. on the issue has been postponed for four consecutive years, and Jakarta is hoping that the matter will be completely dropped from the U.N. agenda.

The Dutch embassy here was involved in a similar incident in March 1984 when four Irianese were quietly flown to Holland after taking refuge in the embassy compound for two weeks.

As a result the then Dutch ambassador, Lodewijk van Gorkom, was not awarded an Indonesian medal of merit which is usually conferred outgoing ambassadors.

Sources said van Gorkom, now Dutch Ambassador to Vienna, is still wondering if Indonesia will ever award him the prestigious medal.

/7358
CSO: 4200/95

INDONESIA

AIR FORCE F-5E PLANE CRASHES ON JAVA 24 OCT

BK301250 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 27 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—The body of the pilot of an air force F-5E plane which crashed Friday (24 October) was buried in the East Java town of Banyuwangi, his birthplace, Saturday.

An airforce helicopter left the Madiun air base with the body of pilot trainee Abdul Suhud after a brief farewell prayer at the base headquarters earlier in the morning.

A spokesman said the pilot was killed when his plane went out of control and crashed into a ricefield in the village of Sukomoro near the town of Nganjuk in East Java.

He said Suhud was on training flight at an altitude of 10,000 feet when the plane suddenly went into a sharp dive.

As the plane was fast losing altitude, the pilot, with instructions from his wing commander, tried to bring it back on course.

But the plane continued to dive and, at 4,000 feet, went out of control.

The pilot remained at the controls until the last minute trying to put the plane back on level before it crashed. It was not known why the pilot did not bail out.

Friday's crash was the first involving an F-5E of the Indonesian airforce.

Suhud belonged to Air Force Squadron 14 based in Madiun.

The twin-engine, which has been in operation with the Indonesian air force since 1980, has a top speed of Mach 1.64 or 1,743 kilometers an hour.

Manufactured by the U.S. Northrop company, the F-5E is one of the advanced types of tactical fighter planes used by many air forces of the world.

/7358

CSO: 4200/95

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIA SEEKS AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION--The Australian Government would like to cooperate with Indonesia in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishery. Australian Primary Industry Minister John Kerin expressed the Australian desire during his 45-minute call on President Suharto at Bina Graha this morning. John Kerin said both Indonesia and Australia are facing a decline in the prices of agricultural commodities in the international market. In this connection, the two countries should find a way to overcome the decline. President Suharto briefed the minister on the implementation of an integrated agriculture program in Indonesia. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 29 Oct 86 BK] /12858

OIL CONTRACT WITH FRENCH--The State Oil and Gas Company Pertamina and France's Totale Indonesie Oil Company have signed a production-sharing contract on the exploitation of oil and gas reserves covering an area of 10,885 square kilometers in Muara Kampar, Riau Province. The agreement was signed in Jakarta on 30 October by Mining and Energy Minister Subroto and Pertamina President Director Abdul Rahman Ramli representing the Indonesian Government and the Totale Indonesie President Director. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 30 Oct 86 BK] /12858

TRANSMIGRATION TO JAMBI PROVINCE--A total of 336 transmigrant families from Java were resettled at a transmigration location in Jambi Province on 1 November. An official of the Jambi Transmigration Department office said the transmigration target for 1984-85 fiscal year, namely the resettlement of 199 transmigrant families, had been achieved. As for the 1986-87 fiscal year target, a total of 188 transmigrant families have been resettled at the (Sungai Pahat) transmigration location. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 2 Nov 86 BK] /12858

CSO: 4213/14

BRIEFS

PLANNING COOPERATION WITH VIETNAM--Vientiane, October 14 (KPL)--The minutes of a meeting on cooperation in planning between Laos and Vietnam for 1987 was signed here this morning following talks between planning officials of the two countries. In 1987, according to the document, they will coordinate their plans of cooperation in economic and cultural domains, and their joint efforts for better materializing agricultural, forestry and irrigation projects in Laos. The two sides will carry out a feasibility study and cooperate in the construction of a number of roads and factories. The Lao PDR and the SRV will cooperate in the construction of two small-size hydro-power stations in the northern Oudomsai and Houa Phan provinces. The SRV will also help train a number of Lao cadres in various professions. Signing the minutes were Khamphet Phengmuang and Ho Ngoc Duong, vice-chairmen respectively of the Lao and Vietnamese state planning committees. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 14 Oct 86 BK] /6662

VIENTIANE-HO CHI MINH COOPERATION--Vientiane, October 13 (KPL)--Lao capital Vientiane and Ho Chi Minh City of Vietnam have signed the minutes of a meeting on economic and cultural cooperation. The minutes reached here Friday provided for their cooperation in 1987 and the following years. Signatories to the minutes were Phimpha Thepsimuang and Le Thanh Phung, respectively representatives of Vientiane and Ho Chi Minh City's party and administrative committees. On the same day, Le Thanh Phung called on Sithon Sibounheuang, member of the party committee of Vientiane and head of its commission for economic and cultural cooperation, following an 18-day visit to the Lao capital. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 13 Oct 86 SK] /6662

VIENTIANE-HAI HUNG COOPERATION--Vientiane, October 15 (KPL)--The minutes of a meeting on economic and cultural cooperation between Vientiane and Hai Hung Provinces' for 1986-87 was recently signed here following talks by officials of the two twinned provinces of Laos and Vietnam. The document stipulated that the two provinces will augment their volume of trade and intensify their joint efforts for the completion of various construction projects such as a sugar refinery and a saw mill in Vientiane. Hai Hung will supply Vietnam with seeds of rice and fruit trees as well as agro-meteorological equipment to be installed in Vientiane. Hai Hung will also help in establishing a 50-hectare experimental rice-seed station in Pakcheng village, Thoulakhom District, Vientiane, a bee-raising farm, and projects for the co-exploitation of forestry products. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 15 Oct 86 BK] /6662

SRV-AIDED PUBLISHING COURSE--Vientiane, October 13 (KPL)--The first publishing course was opened here on Oct. 11 with the help of the SRV. The opening ceremony was attended by Khamsing Thammavong, member of the party CC, minister of culture; Khamma Phomkong, deputy head of the ideological training committee of the party CC, editor in chief of the magazine ALOUNMAI (NEW DAWN) of the party CC; Pham Xuan, a Vietnamese expert, and other guests. The course will last three months. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 13 Oct 86 BK] /6662

FRIENDSHIP ORDER TO VIETNAMESE--Vientiane, October 15 (KPL)--Nguyen Huy Thuc, head of the Vietnamese experts to Laos, was presented on Oct 14 with the "Mittaphap" (Friendship) order in recognition of his assistance to the work of the People's Supreme Assembly [PSA] in his three-year mission here. The presentation was made by Thit Mouan Saochanthala, member of the party, CC and of the Standing Committee of the PSA, and acting general secretary of the PSA. Dam Xuan Dung, head of the economic and cultural representation of the SRV to Laos, was also present on this occasion. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 15 Oct 86 BK] /6662

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAM TO PRACHEACHON--Vientiane, October 15 (KPL)--Son Khamvanvongsa, editor-in-chief of PASASON, organ of the LPRP CC, has sent a congratulatory telegramme to his Kampuchean counterpart, Som Kimsuor, on the occasion of the first founding anniversary of the Kampuchean daily PRACHEACHON (Oct 12). The telegramme said: "On behalf of the PASASON staff and in my own name, I wish you and all our Kampuchean colleagues good health and success in their task. May the solidarity and cooperation between PASASON and PRACHEACHON be further developed." [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 15 Oct 86 BK] /6662

PHOUN SIPASEUT RECEIVES INDONESIAN ENVOY--Vientiane, October 24 (KPL)--Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for foreign affairs, received here on Oct. 23 outgoing Indonesian Ambassador Bambang S. Kusumonegoro. During their friendly talk, Phoun Sipaseut hailed the ambassador's contribution to the promotion of the friendly relations between Laos and Indonesia and to the safeguarding of peace in Southeast Asia and the world. The ambassador then thanked the Lao Government for its help during his three-year term of office here. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 24 Oct 86 BK] /6662

FRENCH ASSOCIATION DELEGATION--Vientiane, October 24 (KPL)--"This visit will promote our cooperation with and aid to the Lao PDR in public health," said Mr Daniel Cheysson, president of the French Association for Children and Development, during a meeting here with Dr Khamliang Phonsena, acting minister of public health, on Oct 22. The two sides exchanged views on the public health service and especially childcare in Laos. Ms Daniel Cheysson said she would do all she could to help promote childcare in Laos. Earlier, the president of the French Association for Children and Development had paid a courtesy visit to Mrs Phetsamon Lasassima, vice-president of the Lao Women's Union. They discussed the issue of mother and child care, especially child education. Ms Daniel Cheysson arrived here on Oct 21 and will leave tomorrow. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 24 Oct 86 BK] /6662

COOPERATION WITH GDR YOUTHS--Vientiane, October 23 (KPL)--An agreement on the training of young Lao technicians was signed here on Oct 21, between the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union and the Free German Youth League [FGYL]. The agreement was signed by Khamson Souliyaseng, director of the Pakpasak Technical School, and Matsian, head of a friendship volunteer team of the FGYL to Lao. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 23 Oct 86 BK] /6662

EXPORT OF WILDLIFE PROHIBITED--Vientiane, October 23 (KPL)--The Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR has issued here a decree prohibiting the trading and exportation of wildlife in Laos. The decree specifies the various species of wildlife, including birds, mammals, reptiles and fish. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 28 Oct 86 BK] /6662

MEKONG COMMITTEE SESSION--Vientiane, October 25 (KPL)--The 10th conference of the Mekong committees of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam was successfully closed here on Oct 24 after three days of sitting. The conference unanimously agreed to continue implementing the 9th conference's resolution and adopted a program of cooperation among Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam for 1987 aimed at effectively studying and exploiting water resources in the lower part of the Mekong. Addressing the conference, Dr Somphavan Inthavong highly valued the success of the conference, describing it as further promoting the cooperation among the three Indochinese countries in the studying and exploitation of water resources in the lower part of the Mekong River. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 25 Oct 86 BK] /6662

PHOUN SIPASEUT GREETES INDIAN MINISTER--Vientiane, October 25 (KPL)--Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs of the Lao PDR, has sent a message of congratulations to Narayan Dutt Tiwari, minister for external affairs of India. The message writes: "On the occasion of your excellency's nomination as minister for external affairs of India, I would like to express to your excellency my warmest congratulations and best wishes for success in fulfilling your noble mission. I believe that the existing friendly relations and cooperation between our two ministries and governments will be further strengthened and developed." [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 25 Oct 86 BK] /6662

DECREE FOR MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL--Vientiane, October 28 (KPL)--The LPRP CC, the People's Supreme Assembly, and the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR issued a decree today in connection with the tragic death of Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of Mozambique. The decree stipulates that all public institutions in Laos and its diplomatic missions in foreign countries hang the flag at half-mast on 28 [October] in mourning for the late Mozambican leader. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 28 Oct 86 BK] /6662

BRITAIN'S BREAK WITH SYRIA--Vientiane, October 29 (KPL)--The leading daily PASASON describes in its commentary today London's rupture of diplomatic ties with Damascus as a coordinated move against Syria by the U.K., U.S.A., and their hirelings who have fabricated groundless allegations of Syrian involvement in an attempted sabotage of an Israeli plane at London airport. The paper recalls the piratic U.S. air raid conducted with British connivance against Libya

early this year under the pretext of Libyan terrorist actions in West Berlin. It says: Due to Syrian opposition to U.S. dictates, Washington and London have jointly launched an anti-Syrian campaign. London has been given the green light to oppose Syria by cutting diplomatic ties with and threatening to punish it. However, no matter what provocative actions the U.S., U.K. and their stooges may take, they can never damp [as received] the militant spirit of the Syrian people who enjoy support from the progressive people in the region and in the world. The provocations and groundless allegations made by the U.S. and its allies are straining the situation in the region, obstructing the settlement of regional problems, and threatening peace in the Middle East and international security. In conclusion, the paper reaffirms the Lao people's support for the Syrian people in the struggle against U.S. state terrorism. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 29 Oct 86 BK] /6662

REFUGEES REPATRIATED--A group of 32 Laotians was repatriated on Tuesday, bringing the number returned to Laos under the voluntary programme to 118 this year, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] said yesterday. The refugees, from Chiang Kham camp, crossed the Mekong River at Chiang Khong of Chiang Rai to Huai Sai in Laos, where they will get UNHCR assistance to resettle. Since 1980, 2,953 Laotian refugees have been repatriated. Laotian Embassy First Secretary Somkeo Gnongvongsit said the returnees would get a one-week orientation before being allowed to choose to return to their homelands or travel to a new area, where they would get equipment to make a living. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Oct 86 p 3 BK] /6662

PRODUCTION ACHIEVEMENTS IN SAVANNAKHET--Vientiane, October 31 (KPL)--Great achievements in production have been scored by farmers of the southern Savannakhet Province. The average yield of rice increased from 1.5 tons per ha in 1976 to 2.6 tons per ha in 1985. At present, the province has 547 cooperatives accounting for 43 percent of all peasant families. Those co-op farmers work on 84,100 ha and turn out 214,400 tons of rice yearly. In addition, they also grow 5,200 ha of subsidiary food crops producing another 24,250 tons. In livestock breeding, the province now raises 195,000 buffaloes, 197,000 head of cattle, 192,000 pigs, and nearly 1.2 million head of poultry. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 31 Oct 86 BK] /6662

ROMANIAN MESSAGE OF THANKS--Vientiane, October 30 (KPL)--Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, president of the republic, the People's Supreme Assembly, recently received a message of thanks from Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, Constantin Dascalu, premier of the RSR, and Nicolae Geosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the RSR. The message writes: "We would like to thank you for your greetings and best wishes to us on the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the victory of our revolutionary struggle for national liberation, against fascism and imperialism. We are convinced that the friendship and cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of our two countries will be developed for the benefits of our two countries, for peace, socialism and progress in the world." The Romanian leaders wish the Lao people, under the guidance of the LPRP, new and greater successes in anti-imperialism of the coming 4th party congress. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 30 Oct 86 BK] /6662

CSO: 4200/94

MALTA'S PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR 5-DAY VISIT

BK031233 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1204 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 3 Nov (BERNAMA)--Malta President Agatha Barbara arrived here Monday to a red carpet welcome to begin a five-day official visit to Malaysia.

She and her seven-member delegation were received by Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed, Minister in the Prime Minister's Department Kasitah Gadam who will be minister-in-attendance and Foreign Minister Rais Yatim.

The official welcoming ceremony will be held at Parliament Square Tuesday, after which she will have talks with Dr Mahathir and attend a briefing on economic planning and development at the Prime Minister's Department.

She will then have an audience with the "yang di-pertuan agong" (king) and the raja permaisuri agong (queen) at Istana Negara.

President Barbara's visit here is the first stop of a three-nation tour that will also take her to Burma and Indonesia.

She will go to Melaka on Wednesday where she will visit several historical sites, including the history museum, St Paul's Hill, the Merdeka Declaration Memorial, the Melaka Sultanate Palace, and the mini-Malaysia park.

On Thursday, she will visit Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (National University of Malaysia), the Malaysian Agriculture and Research Development Institute (MARDI), the Palm Oil Research Institute of Malaysia (PORIM) and the National Museum and meet representatives of women's organisations.

President Barbara will bid farewell to the Yang di-pertuan agong and the raja permaisuri agong at Istana Negara (National Palace) on Friday before flying to Rangoon.

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CSO: 4200/96

MALAYSIA

COURT QUASHES REPORTER'S WORK PERMIT REVOCATION

BK030545 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0525 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 3 Nov (OANA-BERNAMA)--The Supreme Court Monday quashed an order revoking the work permit of ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL [AWSJ] correspondent John Berthelsen.

Lord President Salleh Abas and Supreme Court Judges Azmi Kamaruddin and Euroffee Abdoolcader made the ruling after hearing brief submissions from Berthelsen's counsel Muhammad Shafee Abdullah and Senior Federal Counsel T. Selventhiranathan.

The court had earlier allowed Berthelsen's appeal against a High Court decision refusing him leave to apply to quash the order of the immigration director.

After granting leave, the court proceeded to hear the application to quash the order after Shafee gave an undertaking that he would file the application later Monday.

Berthelsen was one of two AWSJ journalists expelled from Malaysia for writing a series of articles questioning the ethics of certain business deals involving political leaders.

The work permits of Berthelsen and the other journalist, Raphael Pura, were revoked early last month.

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CSO: 4200/96

BRIEFS

SULTAN OF BRUNEI'S VISIT--The sultan of Brunei Darussalam, Sir Hassanah Bolkiah, and his entourage arrived in Johor Baru by executive jet this evening for a 2-day official visit to Johor. Accompanying the sultan were His Majesty the paramount ruler and the minister in attendance, Datuk Dr Sulaiman Daud. At the airport to welcome the royal visitors were the regent of Johor and state executive councillors. Two brothers of the sultan, Prince (Haji Sufri Bolkiah) and Prince Jefri Bolkiah, were among the 9-member entourage. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 29 Oct 86 BK] /12858

CSO: 4213/15

CARTOON SEES MORAL EQUIVALENCE BETWEEN U.S., USSR

Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 23 Oct 86 p 14

[Cartoon]



/6091
CSO: 4207/40

AGRICULTURE MINISTER ON TALKS WITH UK'S JOPLING

BK280115 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Oct 86 p 19

[Excerpt] Thailand has asked Britain to relax import regulations on frozen boneless chicken, fruit and vegetables, and seafood products, and to provide technical assistance for a number of agriculture, fishing and related activities.

The request was made at a meeting yesterday morning between Gen Han Linanon, Thai agriculture minister, and Michael Jopling, the visiting British junior minister for agriculture and fisheries. According to Han, the British delegation said they would consider alterations to regulations that would make it easier for Thai exports to enter Britain.

Since 1979, the British Government has provided 18.4 million pounds (about 736 million baht) in loans for planting rubber as a substitute crop on 2.3 million rai. Another 4.3 million pounds (about 172 million baht) has been lent for developing underground water resources in Sukhothai, and for 1986-89 10 million pounds (about 400 million haht) is being lent for accelerated crop diversification.

Speaking to reporters after his meeting with Jopling yesterday, Han said Thailand has not yet been able to export meat products to EEC countries because of strict regulations. He said if the British relaxed some of their regulations and allowed Thai products in, then other EEC countries would do the same.

Thailand is also seeking relaxations on quarantine regulations for fruit, vegetables and flowers. New export markets for these goods would provide farmers with marketable alternatives for traditional crops such as rice, cassave and maize, Han said.

According to Han, the British delegation agreed with the Thai arguments. The British are said to have commented that restrictions on imports of fruit and vegetables are not strict and therefore the problem could be solved easily. Han said the delegation were [as published] sympathetic to Thailand's difficulties with the depression in prices of the traditional crops.

Han said the delegation agreed to look into Thailand's requests about seafood imports as well. He said Britain's supply of seafood is insufficient, while Thailand is among the world's top ten producers.

During the meeting, a representative of the Board of Investment told the delegation that more private British investment was desired. Private sector representatives on the delegation agreed to discuss details further.

Among the technological assistance the Thai side requested are: locust control, cotton development, environmental conservation and pollution control for fisheries, the development of feed technology for fish culture, fish disease research, fisheries management, short term training courses for animal husbandry, short term training courses in animal disease research and control, courses in embryo control, soil conservation, a feasibility study for the upper Mae Yom irrigation plan, dam safety, grain post-harvest loss reduction, and course in post-harvest handling for fruit and vegetables, wheat and barley production, soil plant production analysis and land use planning.

Han said the British in return asked Thailand to buy more livestock products such as milk. He said Thailand already imports these products and some of them are likely to come from Britain. Details of this will also be discussed further, he said.

Jopling's official visit as a guest of the agriculture minister ends tomorrow. With him are British businessmen representing companies concerned with livestock, breeding, consultancy and genetics.

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CSO: 4200/94

THAILAND

NEW TEXTILE AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH CANADA, NORWAY

BK030157 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Nov 86 p 28

[Text] New textile agreements have recently been signed between Thailand and Canada and Thailand and Norway.

On October 28, Foreign Trade director-general Oranut Osathanon signed a textile agreement with Mr Thom MacDonald of Canada in Chiang Mai for the year 1987 to 1991. [as published]

The new agreement with Canada is beneficial to Thailand in the sense that Thailand would be able to export to Canada 13 categories of textiles instead of the previous 10. The swing will be between 5 percent to 7 percent.

As for the trend of Thailand's textile exports to Canada, during entire 1985, Thailand exported \$31.42 million worth while in the first seven months of 1986, the figure was approximately \$21 million.

On October 30, Mrs Oranut signed another textile agreement with the leader of the Norwegian team, Mr Johan Hillestad Iversen, which will take effect as from January 1, 1987 to December 31, 1990.

This new agreement supercedes the current agreement which was supposed to expire in the year 1987. The new agreement with Norway is also extendable for one more year; both parties had no objection.

Mrs Oranut said the main points of the textile agreement with Norway were as follows:

- The controlled items are reduced from 21 to eight.
- Up to 3 percent of growth rate in export is allowed as against the previous 1 percent.
- The carry-over is increased to 10 percent from 4 percent.
- The carry-forward is increased to 5 percent from 2 percent.
- The swing is increased to 3 percent from 2 percent.

Mrs Oranut said that Thailand would greatly benefit from this new agreement with Norway. This could be because Norway had just become a signatory to the Multi-fibre Agreement (MFA), she said.

As of July of this year, the value of Thai textile exports to Norway was about 75.66 million baht, as compared to the entire period of 1985 at 77 million baht. However, Thailand's textile exports to Norway was only about 0.29 percent of the entire textile demands of that country, Mrs Oranut said.

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CSO: 4200/94

VOFA REJECTS HENG SAMRIN REGIME'S ALLEGATION

BK040725 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 3 Nov 86

["Brief Commentary"]

[Text] Boring as it is, the Heng Samrin regime shamelessly castigated the dignified Royal Thai Government that its aircraft A-5, L-19, and A-37 made 22 spying flights over Kampuchean territory, while Thailand's armed vessels made 500 intrusions into Kampuchean waters off Koah Kong and Koah Tang islands. Senselessly still, the Vietnamese puppet bragged that Thai troops fired 3,100 artillery rounds on Hill 537 to support Thai attacks on Kampuchean border areas.

In this regard, the Voice of Free Asia strongly sees the need to present the truth to our listeners and to every dignified government that such groundless allegation by the Heng Samrin regime is totally untrue. Just think of this, any right-minded cliques on earth would not lower their heads with the manipulation of the warmonger foreigners like Vietnam. Being just a puppet to Vietnam, the Heng Samrin group made this and many other false allegations on the friendly and well respected Government of Thailand just to satisfy its (?allegation) without accepting the fact that the world is recognizing the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea as the sole legitimate government of Kampuchea. The vote in the UN General Assembly this year provides solid evidence to this fact. The number of positive votes increase each year; there is no place for the puppets like the Heng Samrin group in the international field.

Listeners, Thailand stands firm on the principle of sovereignty. The allegation by the Heng Samrin puppet is once again untrue.

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CSO: 4200/94

EDITORIAL VIEWS UN DEBATE ON CAMBODIAN ISSUE

BK240059 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Oct 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Khmer Issue Must Not Fade From View"]

[Text] This week the United Nations General Assembly voted by a record margin in favour of a resolution calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea. The voting was 115 votes for the resolution, 21 against and 13 abstentions--an impressive victory by any standards for the Khmer resistance government, Thailand and ASEAN. But the voting does not tell the whole story. This year in particular Thailand has had to fight an uphill struggle in the UN. For as the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea is debated in the General Assembly for the eighth successive year, interest in the problem is noticeably waning. The UN is occupied with issues closer to its heart, not least the financial crisis threatening the world body.

"You don't get to read much about Kampuchea these days," lamented Thailand's representative M.L. Phiraphong Kasemsi. Even Prince Sihanouk could not hold the General Assembly's attention, which is unusual. "I don't think the NEW YORK TIMES will do more than give the result a passing mention in tomorrow's edition," predicted M.L. Phiraphong. Next day proves him right.

The lack of interest does not reflect on Thailand's ambassador or his team. Despite many nations' indifference to the Khmers' plight, M.L. Phiraphong and his staff were able to find two more co-sponsors of the resolution. Forty-eight countries participated in the debate despite the shortened time allowed them. Moreover, abstentions were reduced by three votes from last year.

A UN rebuke to Vietnam is all very well but it still does not alter the situation in Kampuchea. Eight years of such resolutions have not succeeded in altering Vietnam's policy on Kampuchea. As M.L. Phiraphong admitted to the General Assembly: "There has been no substantive change on Vietnam's policy.... Vietnam is still intent on imposing its own solution to the situation."

Hanoi's obstinacy, however, is no reason to lose heart to give up. Several sympathetic delegations feel that Thailand's efforts must continue. "It is not true that the resolution does not work," said one diplomatic source.

"Although the Kampuchean resolution may seem that it can't be implemented, it is having a tremendous effect. It is putting pressure on Vietnam and its allies. It is boosting the morale and the determination of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] to carry on their fight for their country. It has put Thailand and ASEAN on the world map. To me that is good enough."

Despite the assurance, however, the general feeling remains one of uneasiness. Thai foreign policy has seen a shift in direction in recent months. When Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila addressed the Assembly, he barely mentioned the resolution. Perhaps Thailand's foreign policy-makers may be having second thoughts and believe that the Khmer conflict can only be settled between the principal protagonists along the lines of the CGDK's eight-point plan.

If this assumption is correct, then it would take us back to square one. A problem of this magnitude cannot by-pass the UN, no matter how frustrating it is at present. One Western diplomat hit the nail on the head when he said, "You don't come here just to pass a resolution, go home, and then do something else. The thing to do is to stick to it, to back it up with all your might, with your foreign policy and with the foreign policies of those who vote with you. You should vote against it if you don't believe in what you are doing. But if you do, you must make it become a part of your national purpose and political life."

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CSO: 4200/94

GUN RUNNING ON CAMBODIAN BORDER DISCUSSED

BK260048 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Prachin Buri--Border patrol police have intensified the crackdown on arms smuggling rings in this eastern border province and they yesterday seized several war weapons in Aranyaprathet District.

Police are also hunting for three fugitive arms dealers after arresting the other four members of the arm smuggling gang which shot dead two policemen early last week in Ban Mai Pak Hong, about 15 kms from the district town.

A border patrol police taskforce led by Pol Lt Col [Police Lieutenant Colonel] Chairat Huntrakan raided a hut at Ban Noi Si Chomphu of Tambon Khlong Namsai yesterday after receiving a tip-off that arms were to be delivered there.

No one was found in the hut but the policemen discovered four AK-47 assault rifles, 640 rounds of ammunition, four AK-47 rifle magazines, and seven rockets propelled grenades in a fertilizer sack hidden in the hut.

In the other development, Aranyaprathet police on Friday arrested an arms dealer, identified as Pradit Khamsukdi, 26, in a hut in Ban Khlong Hat of Khlong Hat Sub-district.

Police said Pradit and the six other members of his arms smuggling gang killed two police agents, Pol Lance Corporal Pritsana Sitha and Pol Pvt Watchara Kaeo-in last Monday.

The two policemen pretended to be armed dealers and contacted the gangsters to buy 30 AK-47 automatic rifles for 60,000 baht.

When the two officers showed up at the appointed place, the gun runners became suspicious and shot them before clashing with a group of policemen waiting nearby.

One of the gangsters, Nit Nasawan, 24, was left behind wounded at the scene while the six other gangsters managed to escape with the money.

Late Friday night, police were contacted by two gangsters, Alongkon Netrakan, 23, and Somphit Sae Kwang, 23, offering to surrender. The two later gave themselves up to the authorities at Tambon Tha Kham.

Police late that night searched the houses of the four arrested arms dealers and found 57,000 baht cash they had snatched from the two policemen who were shot dead.

The authorities have launched a province-wide manhunt for the three gangsters who are still at large.

Police last Thursday confiscated 60 mortar shells, 88 assault rifles, and hundreds of cartridges in a raid in Tambon Tha Kham.

On the following day, the Crime Suppression Division police arrested a 29-year-old man in Watthana Nakhon District and seized three AK-47 rifles, two rocket propelled grenades, ten M-16 grenades, and 1,549 rounds of AK-47 ammunition.

The action was part of the campaign to prevent the smuggling of weapons along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

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CSO: 4200/94

CAMBODIAN, VIETNAMESE REFUGEES RELOCATED

BK270125 Bangkok THE NATION in English 27 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Aranyaprathet--Authorities yesterday relocated 1,200 Kampuchean and Vietnamese displaced persons from the Thai-Kampuchean border to an evacuation area north of this border town.

Field sources said the Task Force 80 military officials in cooperation with the United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO) and International Committee of the Red Cross relocated the Kampucheans, most of whom are smugglers, new arrivals from the Kampuchea's interior as well as wives and children of the resistance guerrillas, from Chamka Korare to Site Two in Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province. Site two, located a few kilometres from the border, currently shelters more than 130,000 displaced Kampucheans and about 3,000 Vietnamese land refugees.

The sources said more than 100 Vietnamese, who fled to Vietnam to Kampuchea and crossed over to Thailand, were also moved to the huge evacuation area.

Six buses and five two-wheel trucks carried the relocated people and their belongings from the border to Site Two, more than 50 kilometres further north.

The new members of the evacuation area are currently sheltered in the southern part of Site Two, pending screening procedures by the UNBRO and Thai military officials.

The Kampucheans will be asked to choose the camps they want to stay in within the evacuation area while the Vietnamese will be moved to the only camp for Vietnamese displaced persons. Site Two comprises several small camps.

According to the sources about 3,000-4,000 Kampucheans are still left on the border.

The Thai military source said a few months ago another group of Kampucheans were relocated at a different border point called O Bek Chan, about 20 kilometres north of here.

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CSO: 4200/94

ARMY TO KEEP PRESSURE ON GUERRILLAS IN SOUTH

BK270215 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Oct 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Fifth Division has set up a committee including several local Muslim leaders to advise the Government on regulations which might affect Muslims, division commander Maj-Gen Kitti Rattanachaya told the BANGKOK POST.

He pointed out that the consultant committee could help promote understanding and avoid conflict between Muslim people and government officials in the southern-most provinces.

He said security threats posed by Muslim secessionist movements warranted the setting up of the committee.

Maj-Gen Kitti, who is heading the committee, said he believes such a mechanism will help defuse tension between local people and government officials which might arise from misunderstanding and mistrust.

He cited the uproar triggered off by an order issued in August by Prakit Uttamot, director of the Yala-based Southern Administrative Centre, prohibiting Muslim women from wearing their traditional dress at government offices. The order was later scrapped by Interior Minister Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun.

As commanding officer of the division which deals directly with security in the South, Maj-Gen Kitti is also optimistic that the committee may be able to help solve the separatist problem in the long run.

Asked about the activities of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM), he said that the new Fourth Army commander, Lt-Gen Wisit Atkhumwong, had made it a top priority to crack down on the CPM guerrillas and to reduce their influence in the South.

He said the military would keep constant pressure on the guerrillas, numbering about 1,500 on both sides of the Thai-Malaysia border. He added that a new offensive would be launched in the near future.

He said that the Fourth Army Region would strive to set up development villages in areas along the border which used to be under communist influence.

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CSO: 4200/94

IMPROVEMENT IN DRIVE AGAINST INSURGENCY REPORTED

BK260054 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] The conference to review the government's performance against communist insurgency will now be held annually instead of semi-annual basis as before, a spokesman of the Internal Security Operation Command (SOC) said yesterday.

The change was recently decided by Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut in his capacity as general director for anti-communist activities because the situation throughout the country had significantly improved, Col Akkhadet Kanitthanon told THE NATION.

The ISOC spokesman also said that senior civilian, military and police officials also find it difficult to take time off to meet frequently.

"Annual meetings will suit the time constraint," Col Akkhadet said.

He said that the next conference will be held Wednesday to review the government's performance for the last six months of the 1986 fiscal year.

Army Chief-of-Staff Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun will chair a press conference to be given at the end of the meeting at the convention hall of the National Security Command Headquarters.

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon will chair the conference which will also be attended by Cabinet members, members of the House Committee on Military Affairs, provincial governors and senior military officials from the level of division commanders upwards.

The participants will total about 300.

The conference to review the government's performance for the first half of the 1986 fiscal year was called off because the army was then undergoing a period of transition with Gen Athit Kamlang-ek handing the reins to Gen Chawalit.

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CSO: 4200/94

28 KAREN REBELS ARRESTED, WEAPONS SEIZED

BK270859 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 27 Oct 86 p 32

[Text] Ranong--A group of 28 armed Karen rebels were arrested by a combined provincial and Border Patrol Police force last Friday at a border village in Kra Buri District, Fourth Army spokesman Col Banchon Chawansin revealed this morning.

According to Col Banchon, the Karen rebels had fled into Ban Pak Kra of Tambon Pak Chat because of a heavy suppression drive by Burmese Government forces.

The Thai police, who rushed to the scene on Friday asked the Karen rebels to surrender and lay down weapons. They agreed to do so, but asked the Thai authorities not to turn them over to the Burmese troops and instead allow them to travel back into Burma through Singkhon Pass in Prachuap Khirikhan Province.

The Karen forces in the area opposite Singkhon Pass was under the command of Capt Saw Lasoe.

The Thai authorities believed that there were still more Karen rebels loose in the area and were searching for them so as to push them back into the Burmese side of the border.

Col Banchon said all 28 Karen rebels had been disarmed and handed over to the Border Patrol Police.

The Karens were still be interrogated, Col Banchon said.

Weapons seized by the Thai authorities included 12 AK47 rifles, 8 M16 rifles, two carbines, three HK33 rifles, one M79 grenade launchers, [as published] 10 M72 anti-tank rocket launchers, two SKs, one shotgun and one M26 hand grenade.

A large number of assorted ammunition, a field radio, field gear and medical supplies were also confiscated by the police, Col Banchon said.

In a separate report, the Mon rebel groups of the New Mon State Party (NMSP), of which Nai Nonla is the president, are still engaged in heavy battle against

the Burmese forces which are trying to approach their headquarters in the jungle near the Three Pagoda Pass, opposite Kanchanaburi Province.

The NMSP, three weeks ago, lost one of their important leaders, Nai Talamon, who was the NMSP secretary-general.

Nai Talamon, a bachelor's degree graduate from Rangoon University, has been regarded as the most intellectual person at the NMSP.

Nai Talamon, alias Nai Wiang Chan, died from a stomach illness which he had for over two years, the report said.

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CSO: 4200/94

REPORTAGE ON RESIGNATION OF COMMERCE MINISTER SURAT

SAP's Sitthi Confers With Prem

BK260200 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday huddled at the airport to discuss Commerce Minister Surat Osathanukhro's fate upon the premier's [as published] return from Switzerland.

Emerging from the 10-minute meeting at the Air Force auditorium, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said he had told the premier [as published] of the latest developments on the matter, but declined to elaborate.

The prime minister had no comment on the issue, said ACM Sitthi, who also leads the Social Action Party [SAP] to which Mr Surat belongs.

Informed sources in the SAP and the Government said Mr Surat had agreed to quit his Cabinet post but had asked for time before announcing his resignation "to save face". A source said he might step down after Parliament adjourns early next month.

ACM Sitthi later said at his residence that he felt relieved after speaking to the premier [as published].

Mr Surat is under pressure to give up his post despite surviving a no-confidence debate on his approval of illegal log imports from Burma. ACM Sitthi said there have been no changes in SAP yet.

Asked about Mr Surat's future, a tense-looking ACM Sitthi told reporters they'll have to wait to find out.

The prime minister arrived at Don Muang at 11 a.m. after a two-hour delay. Apart from ACM Sitthi, senior government and military officials on hand to receive the premier [as published] included Army Chief Chawalit Yongshaiyut, Navy Chief Thada Dithabanchong, Air Force Chief Praphan Thupatemi, Deputy Prime Ministers Sonthi Bunyachai and Phichai Rattakun and prime minister's secretary-general Prasong Sunsiri.

After a rest and meeting with ACM Sitthi, Gen Prem told a crowd of reporters about his trip to Switzerland, but declined to say anything on political issues.

Gen Prem said he was granted an audience by HRH [Her Royal Highness] the Princess Mother in Lausanne the day he arrived and wished her a Happy Birthday on behalf of the nation. The Princess Mother turned 86 on Tuesday.

The premier [as published] presented a gift to the Princess Mother, who thanked the Government and Thai people.

After the brief press conference, Gen Prem returned to his Si Sao Thewet residence and General Chawalit and Sqd Ldr [Squadron Leader] Prasong were seen going in after him. The two left about 40 minutes later.

Prem To Give Surat 'More Time'

BK280149 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Oct 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon has decided to give Commerce Minister Surat Osathanukhro "more time" to leave the Cabinet and plans to name his replacement at the same time as the appointment of former Deputy Interior Minister Wira Musikaphong's successor, well-informed sources told THE NATION last night.

The sources said that during a meeting with Gen Prem on Sunday, Social Action Party (SAP) leader ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila asked the premier to decide on the political issue surrounding Surat.

The premier, however, responded that the issue should have been resolved before his return from Switzerland and that it was an internal matter which ACM Sitthi had to handle himself.

The SAP leader was told that he could make a decision on the issue and would inform the premier afterwards.

Sitthi also told the premier that he needed more time to persuade Surat to call it quits because "there are still too many complications."

The SAP leader also confirmed that both he and deputy party leader Phong Sarasin wanted SAP to remain in the coalition government.

The sources also said that Gen Prem had decided to time the replacement of Surat to the appointment of Wira's successor to the post of deputy interior minister.

Gen Prem was also informed that there are three candidates vying for the Cabinet portfolio: Nakhon Si Thammarat MP Thawin Phraison, Songkhla MP Sawai Phatthano and Pattani MP Den Tomina.

Wira, the Democrat secretary general, reportedly agreed to the naming of his replacement.

The premier also decided that the Democrat Party must formally approve the nomination of the three candidates before he appoints one of them.

The party executive committee and MPs have yet to decide on the matter and forward their resolution to the premier for the appointment. They will meet today.

Party leader Phichai Rattakun said that he will let southern Democrat MPs decide on Wira's replacement because the post is under their quota.

Meanwhile, Surat dropped a strong hint yesterday that he will call it quits soon when he said that he had an "appropriate way out" in his mind.

The solution, he said, will not affect both SAP and the government stability.

He said he will propose the solution at the meeting of party MPs today and will make a formal announcement on it very soon.

His statement was interpreted by many political observers as indicating that he will resign instead of waiting to be sacked from the Cabinet. Surat had earlier insisted on staying on in the government.

Surat said that he had met Sitthi on the issue.

As it is almost certain that Surat will have to quit, SAP MPs are divided over the choices to replace the deputy SAP leader.

They cited Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan, Deputy Agriculture Minister Prayut Siriphan and PM's [Prime Minister's] Office Minister Chaisiri Ruangkananaset as candidates for the post.

The SAP sources said that Chaisiri and Prayut had started lobbying for support for their nominations.

Both are leading northeastern MPs like Surat.

At the same time, a group of SAP MPs plan to propose that deputy leader Dr Kasem Sirisamphan replace Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin, who should be moved to the commerce portfolio.

If Praphat was made commerce minister, another figure will be appointed to replace him. Informed sources said that Praphat had approached PM's adviser Arun Phanuphong, asking him to take over as another deputy foreign minister.

Surat Denies Resigning

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Nov 86 p 3 BK

[Text] Commerce Minister Surat Osathanukhro yesterday denied that he had resigned his Cabinet Post.

He said that he would continue to perform his duties and insisted that he would continue to perform his duties and insisted that the Social Action Party is still strongly behind him.

The minister, however, added: "There is nothing certain. But at present I have not yet tendered my resignation. I am still working today and I will continue to do so. I guarantee that I have not yet tendered my resignation."

Nevertheless, reporters at the Commerce Ministry spotted a few officials moving boxes of belongings from the office of Pol Capt [Police Captain] Surat's secretary, Chiramit Chiamcharoen-udomdi, at about 6 p.m.

Approaching one of the officials, the reporters were told that the boxes contained biscuits and sweets to be donated to poor children.

CSO: 4200/94

SUPATRA MASDIT DISCUSSES DEMOCRAT PARTY PROBLEMS

Bangkok KHAO PHISIT in Thai 21-28 Sep 86 pp 10-13

[Interview with Supatra Masdit, Democrat Party's spokesperson; interviewer unidentified, date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] I would like to know the facts about the move by some members of the Democrat Party to remove Mr Phichai Rattakum from the party leadership.

[Answer] I have to backtrack, that is, when we were just elected, the party meeting adopted the decision that the party would serve as the nucleus in forming a government. But when we had a meeting with the Thai Nation and the Social Action Parties and informed them that the leader of our party should be the prime minister because our party had garnered 100 house seats, the Thai Nation and the Social Action Parties told us that they had shaken hands and joined together. The Democrat Party turned out to be a minority party. And then they told us that they wanted General Prem to be the prime minister.

Now, when we named a five-member negotiating team to talk with them, they would not accept Mr Phichai Rattakum as prime minister. The five members we appointed to enter into a negotiation included the leader of the party, the secretary general of the party, Mr Banyat (Bantattan), Mr Marut (Bunnag), and Mr Khunthong (Phuphiewduan). The five have the authority to make decisions because we have given them that authority. Since they, on the other side, would not accept our party leader as prime minister, Mr Phichai viewed it as an important matter for our party because our party members have insisted all along that the prime minister must be the leader of a political party. And so he returned to consult with the members of his party. In fact, on that day, there were members who insisted that as long as there was no agreement as to what and how many ministries the Democrats should get, there should be no signature in support of the current prime minister. This is because if we acted to support, we would never have an opportunity, we would never have any power to bargain with them ever again. There were people who warned us against this possibility. But most of the members were of the view that we should sign that letter of support, go ahead just sign it, for they would only wait for us until noon. However, Mr Phichai was the one who said that he did not care if they would only wait until noon or afternoon. But what he was interested in was what position our party would take.

But then there was a group of people who were dying to be in the government, and so they said it's alright for us not to get the prime ministership, but that we should be a coalition partner in the government. This is because, they said, in their "constituencies," unlike the constituencies in the south, it would be very difficult to make the people understand if we were not in the government. Well, these were constituencies in both the northeast and the north. Everyone said we had to be part of the government in order to be able to help the people. That is, they viewed the situation in terms of helping the villagers, and not in any other terms. If we were to be in the opposition, it would be very difficult for them to explain to the villagers so that they would understand, unlike in the south. Many persons said "Go ahead and sign it." And the party leader said, "You are sure, now. No bargaining, now." But there were some people who said, "But we have to bargain. The conclusion, finally, was that we did not have to bargain. And so Mr Phichai said, "In that case, I will sign it. Alright?" He signed the letter of support right away in that afternoon's meeting.

Now, having signed that letter of support, the bargaining for the ministries and whatever, did not turn out as we wanted.

But the crucial point was the persons to be named ministers. The meeting said, "Alright, the south, send in the names of eight persons, the central send in the names, the northeast send in the names, the north send in the names." And so each region of the country sent in a list of names. But there was a discussion whether each region of the country should have a final say on their selections. Some people said each part of the country should not have the final say because this party belonged to everybody. So, if members are happy with the selected persons, then it's OK. But if they were not satisfied with the nominations, then other people should be nominated and have their names voted on in a partywide meeting. For the south, for example, my name was nominated, but I withdrew my name. When I withdrew my name, there were exactly eight people left. Then when we had a plenary meeting, Mr Lek Nana again asked me to be a candidate; again I withdrew my name. There were exactly eight nominations from the south; and so there was no need to vote.

As for the northeast, they voted on six nominations, or something like that; and people were not happy with the results. And so they nominated Mr Khunthong Phuphiewduan, Anong Tongkhasiri, Somboon Jiramakorn in addition to the existing list, because they considered that these people have been with the party for so long, and have become the party's old hands. After the voting, the final results were that Somboon was also given support. Khunthong did not get three-fourths of the votes that were required. Anong ranked sixth. But once the list was cut down to the top four, Anong was not on the list. The central region also voted on their nominations. As far as I can recall, ranked first was Mr Marut; the person who ranked second got the same number of votes as that of Commander Han (Leenanon) and Professor Suphachai (Phanitchaphak); fourth was Dr Phichit Rattakun; and fifth was Mr Chalermphan Sivikorn. The north voted to support four persons, and so there was no new voting at the party meeting.

At first, the party chief submitted a list of 25 names. Later, someone claimed that there was 1 military officer--we think, after listening to what was said, it was Mongkon (Mongkon Ungphonsiri)--who said the party leader submitted only 16 names. And so there was a problem, and that is, those who did not get to be ministers said: What is this, sending in a list of a fixed number of 16? What is this? But there were others, not the party boss, who said: What now? The votes have been cast; and those who got the positions did so according to the order of their votes. What other problems do you have? Those who did not get the portfolios said the voting was not the final say; rather it was only an indication as to who would be a candidate. The party chief has no right to make such a decision as he did, they said. But the party chief insisted that he had submitted 25 names. That was what happened in the beginning, basically, after that other waves of events followed.

Therefore, in my view there were no other causes except that the people who did not get to be ministers felt that it was unjust, and they asked, What right does the leader of the party have to cut down the names to only 16. Now, for how those who got the portfolios but were not named to full ministership felt as to why they did not get to be a full minister. They began to make waves. Particularly, on the day after the announcement of the cabinet appointments, there were people who asked (on the morning of 11 August) why the party leader still called a meeting, even though the cabinet appointments were already made. But the truth in calling a meeting at that time was that Mr Banyat Bantatthan, or whoever in the party executive committee, called it to find bargaining chips to present to the other parties, and tell them that in the beginning we were supposed to have 17 portfolios; but now we only have 16. But as it turned out people in the meeting were not interested in the subject of our having 16 or 17 seats in the cabinet. That day I was asked by reporters as to why there were no discussions on the question of 16 or 17 portfolios. I told the reporters, who were my junior: That's right. I am puzzled myself as to why there were no discussions on the question of 16 or 17 portfolios; they discussed only what ministries to get. And so I felt that there was no bargaining taking place. That night the cabinet appointments were announced, and no one had any advance knowledge, not even the leader of the party. But it was understood; and some people said that the announcement was made in a hurry so that there would be no problems, for the more the appointments were delayed the more problems would occur. So, for these reasons, moves were made within the party.

[Question] In your personal view, Khun Supatra, do you see any reason for what happened and how much of it is a reason?

[Answer] If you asked about my own point of view, I never asked the leader of the party how many names he submitted. I have said all along, since the Prem administration, that the Democrat Party belongs to the Democrats, not to Prime Minister Prem. Therefore, the people who decide on who should get the portfolios have to be the Democrats themselves, not anybody else. So, suppose the party leader submitted 16 names--even now I still don't know if he submitted 16 or 25 names because it was Mr Mongkon, himself, who insisted that he had

seen 16 names. If we were to claim that he had seen and had said that Party Leader Phichai had submitted 16 names, he would deny it; he would insist that he had seen the leader submit 25 names.

Now, if you asked about my own opinion, I would say that if the leader submitted only 16 names, then he was courageous. Now, here I look at it from the opposite point of view from those who said the leader was a dictator. My view is that it was an expression of the Democrats' independence in making their own decisions, that is, they made decisions by voting and decided according to the order of the votes, from the top down.

Now, in the case of Senior Den Tomena--in fact, members from the south never knew that there was a promise that Den would get a portfolio, but as far as I have asked around, I found out that Senior Veera (Musikaphong) said to Den during the campaign that if we got many seats Den would get a portfolio. But another group of people felt that Den had left the party, he was not loyal to the party; and now as soon as he came back to join the party again, he wanted to be a minister right away--well, that was not fair. Therefore, on this issue he would not qualify to be a minister, except on the issue of religious application. Den is a Muslim, and the Muslims hoped that he would get a portfolio. And so there was a little bit of a problem. But if (his selection) were based on the order of votes he got from the southern members, that would be a different story.

Take the case of Suthep (Thuaksuban), for example. I have defended him all along. And Suthep has prevented me from doing so, because he was afraid that I would create enemies. But I told him that I expressed my view as an individual, not as the spokesperson of the party. Suthep has been a secretary to the minister of commerce, a secretary to the minister of agriculture, a secretary to the Office of the Prime Minister; he has been a secretary to ministers all along. And Suthep is the only person who has been through the work of the ministry of agriculture. Those new persons who wanted to be minister of agriculture agreed that Suthep was a suitable choice for the position of minister of agriculture. He has worked for the party for 8 years. The policy on the agricultural council was written by him. He was the chairman of a seminar on all of the party's policies. He summarized, he wrote the policy on the agricultural council, the policy on agriculture being the basic one for the party's campaign all over the country in this past election.

So, for me, I have no problem with the case of Suthep. But people do not talk about this issue, and say whether he does or does not deserve it. But there is a lot of discussion concerning Den's case.

[Question] With regard to the motion to remove Mr Phichai, based on three issues: the issue of the appointments of ministers, the issue of the leader's conflict with Mr Narue-chart Bunsuwan, and the issue of campaign money pool, which do you think is the most difficult?

[Answer] Well, it is this. From the daily accounts of the newspapers, Leader Phichai did not receive any final decision, and by 15 September he still did not receive any decision. As for the question of sending in 16 or 25 names, I never asked the party leader how many names he submitted. But on that day when the leader explained to the party meeting, he said he had submitted 25 names.

[Question] Is this the main question that many people wanted probed?

[Answer] I think this is the basic issue that's going to be investigated. That is, it's going to be the question, "Why am I dropped from the list of ministers?" This is because some people have already lobbied the prime minister; simply having their names on the list would have made them ministers. That was what they believed. In sum, the true background to this story is, "Why is it that I did not get to be a minister?" And so I am asking for an investigation.

[Question] Which region of the country has the biggest problem with this?

[Answer] It depends. The dissatisfaction comes from many sources. But we know that the main source is in this: If my name was on the list submitted, I would have been made a minister. Everyone thought that way. And so there is an attempt to investigate the party leader's action.

Now, those who compiled the list of names and then claimed that they were able to collect 62 signatures--well, there are at least 4 persons who have confirmed to me that they did not sign their names on the list. These are Dr Surin Pitsuwan, Trairong Suwannakiri, Chalermchai Ear-sa-kun, and Anek Tubsuwan. And the claim that Dr Sukit Atthopakorn, M.D., and Mr Wichian Kanchong (Trang MP) were not contacted, and so their signatures were not on the list--the fact is both were requested to go to lunch and were asked to sign, but they refused. Therefore, the disclosure that the list compilers did not contact the two and so their signatures were not on the list--that is to give the compilers themselves credit. Besides, 10 people have contacted me and asked me as to what would be the best thing for them to do, because when the list was presented to them to sign, the compilers told them that this would be brought before a party meeting for discussion. But the newspapers reported that these people would remove the party leader, and that if the party leader agreed to resign there would be no problem. Those who signed insisted that they did not sign the list for the removal purpose. And I told them that they would have to give an interview themselves, not for me to give an interview on their behalf. But for those who did not sign, but were cited as having signed, I could give an interview on their behalf because that is the fact. But for the 10 people who signed and said that they signed because they misunderstood, I cannot give an interview on their behalf. By the way, this is also an indication that there was an intention to cite them as those who signed the list, although they did not sign it. Some people signed it because they were duped. This problem involved the same old people, with the same old problems, exactly the same problems.

[Question] How do you think this problem will be resolved? Is there going to be an extraordinary party meeting as proposed by some people?

[Answer] About the extraordinary party meeting? I don't think it would go that far. It would probably be resolved in an ordinary party meeting, because the MP's are rational people. I myself do not think that it would be so serious as to have an extraordinary party meeting. For those who are making a move, they think they have their own reasons. They look at it from a different standpoint from ours. The way they see it, if the list contained their names, the prime minister would have selected them. But we really did not know if the prime minister would or would not select them. And the fact is we do not know if their names were or were not on the list submitted. The secret is with the prime minister.

[Question] Suppose the event was not settled at the ordinary party meeting, and there had to be an extraordinary meeting, would not that be so serious as to bring about a breakup?

[Answer] I still think that it can be resolved at a meeting of the MP's, it certainly would not go so far as to require an extraordinary party meeting. Many people who signed the list are beginning to say that their names were just cited. And some people said they did not agree to the investigation of the party leader. Some people said, and I totally agree--they said: Hey, what is this? It's the problem of a few and they want to burn down the house in which hundreds of thousands of people, that is, the party members, live. At this time, the image of the party is worsening. Since the election, there has been nothing constructive to please the public. Why, then, should you burn down their house? They will not accept this.

[Question] About the campaign money pool, there was the news that Mr Phichai could not clear the part which involved him, is this going to flare up?

[Answer] Well, it is this. In giving the money to the campaign pool, Mr Amnuay (Weerawan), for example, or whoever, did not give the money to the party. They contacted the leader of the party, since giving the money to the leader is like giving it to the Democrat Party. But in reality, they did not help the Democrats; they helped the party leader. This problem was not clarified by Mr Phichai; Mr Kraison Tantiphong was the one who made the clarification. The leader said in part: Look here, this and that person has given us help. And then Mr Kraison made a disclosure without asking for permission from the party leader. The party leader was surprised at how the news got out. Actually, it can be officially announced as to who contributed to the pool, there is nothing to cover up. But many a contributor did not want their names disclosed.

Therefore, the 14 million baht for which the party leader was responsible--now, I am speaking from my own personal view--I think it was possible that the person who gave the money wanted it to be put in the campaign pool. But they might want to give it in the name of the leader of the party. It's just like in the case of Veera (Musikkaphong). People suspected and asked: How come he gave

2 million baht? Where did he get the money from? About this 2 million baht, Veera would not have to explain (if his name was not mentioned) that Mr A or Mr B gave it to him. This is because the person who gave the money might say, I give this money to you, Mr Veera, as the secretary general of the party. So it is not Veera's money, right? Otherwise, many people would then say: Alright. Let's get the Corruption Suppression Commission to investigate, even though it is not Veera's money. It is the same in Mr Phichai's case.

[Question] I understand the campaign money pool was over 100 million baht?

[Answer] Over 100 million baht, that is impossible. Now, all the accounts are not done by Mr Phichai himself. Other people are doing the accounts also, not Mr Phichai alone. Therefore, I do not think there would be any problem. A few words of explanation and everything would be fine.

[Question] If this move should in any way remove Mr Phichai from the party leadership, what is the procedure in bringing about such removal?

[Answer] No...well, it would be done according to the rules and regulations of the party. It would be up to the party meeting to choose one of the deputy leaders to act as the party chief. And then within 90 days, an extraordinary party meeting involving members all over the country must be called in order to elect a new leader of the party.

[Question] If it should really happen that way and reach a breakup point, who at this time is the most suitable person to move up to be acting party leader?

[Answer] It's up to the party meeting. I am not in a position to comment. It's up to the party meeting.

[Question] If Mr Phichai should resign from the party leadership, would the position of deputy prime minister be immediately vacant?

[Answer] Really, the two are not linked. For example, when Mr Thanat Khoman was no longer the leader of the party, he continued to be deputy prime minister. But as for Mr Phichai, from what I have heard, he would resign from the deputy prime ministership if he had to resign from the party leadership, because he considers that he is the deputy prime minister now because of his position as the leader of the party.

But, really, I would like to see the two positions separated. That is, it should not be the case that when he is no longer the leader of the party, he could not be deputy prime minister. It already happened in the case of Mr Thanat. At that time, when Mr Phichai became the leader of the party, he said he would not have anything to do with the position of deputy prime minister, which was held by Mr Thanat.

[Question] If he really should have to go, it would have a lot of effect on the stability of the government.

[Answer] You're darned right it will. It will. As a matter of fact, I think he is a capable deputy prime minister. It's not that he is good all-around. But he is really capable. And I still do not have confidence in other individuals because I have not had an opportunity to seem them at work. And so I still cannot see who could replace him.

[Question] As a member of the party who has won many elections, how do you view this whole problem"

[Answer] It's a cycle that occurred, just as it had occurred in 1982. That was the occasion when there was a reshuffle of the Prem government or something like that. It's very similar. At that time, many wondered why their names were not included? Why the prime minister was allowed to choose the people in the party to be ministers? But this time, they wondered why only 16 names were submitted to the prime minister; why not let the prime minister make the choices? It is the same problem, but with a different logic.

In fact, I am not blaming these people because they consider their own interests first, they have reasoned that their personal interests are the interests of the whole. It's a matter of looking at the problem from a different angle. But the main point is that the list of names was given to the prime minister. It is normal for many people not to think in the same way. The only thing I would criticize is, "Why don't you settle it in the party; why leak the news out at an interval, in order to destroy the party? It means that you don't care about the majority of the people, the hundreds of thousands of people who are members of the party, or do you think that this party is your party, and yours alone? If you want to destroy it, you just do it, is that it?

[Question] Do you still believe that this conflict is going to end well?

[Answer] If there was a real discussion, with nobody having any preconceived hope, if you were to discuss this matter in the party, and then Mr Phichai resigned, and then it became news that Mr Phichai had to resign because he lost the support of the party members; members having no confidence in him, that would be a good thing in a way. But it should not be the case that, having never submitted any motion, you released the news that you had collected 78 names. Then finally you said you only had 62; then among these 62, four had already confirmed that they knew nothing about it.

[Question] What do you think of the observation that every time the Democrat Party grows in size, there has to be a conflict within the party?

[Answer] I myself have said that every party has a conflict any time that it grows in size. When the party had 32 seats, there were problems; the same problems, because people looked at different aspects of things. At the time, the prime minister was asked to make the selection. This time, the leader of the party has the right to choose. But at that time, the number of people was small, and the disclosure was not so big. Now, there are a great number of people; different people have different ideas, different views. People have

rights. I am not saying that not every one has the right. They have the right, but they should use that right to do things to solve problems. Don't do it just to destroy the party. Therefore, I feel that this is not an act that reflects enough good sportsmanship. Here I mean they are not broad-minded enough. If you are a good sport, when you have a problem, you should put it up for discussion. It should not be the case that you watch for an opportunity to destroy the party through the newspaper pages. That is also the destruction of hundreds of thousands of members. So it is normal that, in every party, when there is a major conflict, it is the result of looking out for one's personal interests, rather than for the interests of the whole.

On this point, people have summed up in every party, including the Democrat Party--and I agree this is true-- "If I don't get it, you should also go down with me." This means that they have no concept of group interests. Other parties have told us that they have undercurrents like these, too. When some people do not get what they want, they try to shake the government so that it is unable to exist. If I don't get it, you must not get it, you must go down, too--this is unsophisticated political thinking that will not take us anywhere. The Parliament is now trying to improve, trying to provide MP's with information so that they speak more and more with reason, and so that we can create an image that would make the people see and think of Parliament as their hope. But at the same time, another group of MP's are destroying the hope of the people, thinking of their own personal interests first.

For all this, those who are submitting a motion are probably angry at me for saying all this. But I am responsible for all of what I have said. I would like to ask, "If you have the intention to improve the party so that it becomes a better party, why are you not making all these moves quietly, and within the party; and the motion should have been submitted a long time ago. You should not let the news out in waves in order to destroy the party, destroy the image of the party." As I have said, if it was the case that, on some fine day, you had a discussion in the party; Mr Phichai resigned, just walked off the stage and disappeared; then it would be a big news item that Mr Phichai resigned, and this would create a kind of an image for the party, an image that says our party speaks with reason. Even the leader of the party has to resign when he has no reason. But it should not be the case that you make up the news in order to destroy the party, destroy the membership. When I go to the provinces, the people ask me, "How is the Democrat Party doing? You have been elected to Parliament and we have not seen you do anything except squabbling." And we cannot give the kind of explanation that I am giving here. And there is not enough time, either.

[Question] With regard to a replacement for Mr Veera as deputy minister of interior, what is the party's position on this?

[Answer] It still will be in line with the same decision. As long as that decision has not changed, the situation will remain the same, that is, for a while we will wait and see, let the position be vacant, but not for Veera or anybody else. On this matter, as soon as Mr Veera resigns, there is not

necessarily an appointment to replace him right away. This is because, actually, they have not proved that he is guilty. Therefore, if the case is finished early, he would be appointed back to the position. Or if it becomes prolonged, then someone else will be appointed. It is clear. Our decision is to wait 2 to 3 months and see which direction the situation is heading, because the work is not affected at this time, because the minister of interior is overseeing things.

12282/12795

CSO: 4207/9

LOWER HOUSE APPROVES LIVE RADIO BROADCAST

BK300149 Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] The bill on live radio broadcast of parliamentary debates won the final approval from the House of Representatives yesterday.

As a result, the bill will be forwarded to the Senate for approval before becoming law.

The bill in essence empowers Parliament president, Senate and House speakers to order the Public Relations Department to broadcast on its radio networks the first parliamentary sessions, joint sittings of the two House and sessions of each House. It also says the radio networks broadcasting the House debates are immune to the charge of slander.

Currently, only parliamentarians enjoy the legal immunity during parliamentary sessions, but the legal protection is not extended to TV or radio networks.

Before a vote on the legislation was called by House Speaker Chuan Likphai during the meeting yesterday morning, Phinit Chantarasurin (United Democratic-Lampang) and Suwit Khunkitti (Social Action-Khon Kaen) asked that TV stations be allowed to broadcast live the sessions.

The Lower House, however, voted against the proposal.

It also turned down a proposal that the legislation clearly states that "Parliament president, Senate speaker and House speaker are exempted from libel suit."

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CSO: 4200/94

CENTRAL BANK TOLD TO HELP FAILING BANK

BK010403 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Finance Minister Suthi Singasane said yesterday that a commercial bank is in deep trouble and the Bank of Thailand has been told to formulate a package of measures to save it.

He declined to name the bank but said its problems had been reported in the press.

Speaking at a press conference chaired by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon at Government House, Dr Suthi said the central bank had instructions to intervene immediately to prevent a deterioration in the condition of troubled banks and be ready to cope with an ensuing public panic.

"The commercial bank business is different from other businesses," he said. "One a bank is in trouble, the Government has to act immediately because public confidence is most important for this business," Dr Suthi said.

In the case of this bank, the Finance Minister said the central bank has already ordered it to increase its registered capital by 1,500 million baht, the first lot of 1,000 million baht this year, and the remaining 500 million baht next year.

The Bank of Thailand, he added, had also prepared a certain amount of money to inject into this bank in case it may run.

"With these two measures, the Government is confident that everything is under control," he said.

Dr Suthi said the bank's problems, which were due to bad debts, made the headlines after an opposition MP asked the Government to clarify its position.

Referring to reports that the bank's executives had misappropriated several thousand million baht, Dr Suthi said: "As I received reports from the central bank, there are no such charges."

He said he felt the executives had no chance to carry out illegal activities because the bank had been under the close watch of the central bank for several years.

When asked why the central bank allowed the bank to pay a dividend to shareholders about two years ago despite its poor shape, Dr Suthi said: "I also disagreed with the Bank of Thailand and asked it to clarify its permission for this bank.

"The central bank told me that it was the accounting technique in converting the bank's accumulated profit to be permanent assets as the dividends were paid in the form of stocks. However, in my view, I still disagreed with this measure and told the central bank not to grant such permission to this bank again."

He said the Government had never considered telling the Rehabilitation and Development Fund to inject money to subscribe new shares to be issued by the bank.

"At this stage, we expected that part of the new shares would be subscribed by the old shareholders and the remainder would be subscribed by the new ones."

Asked about legal action against former executives of some commercial banks and financial companies, Dr Suthi said:

"In cases that took place before the laws concerned were amended, the Bank of Thailand did what had to be done and sought cooperation from countries to which suspects had fled.

"But at present, no person is suspected. However, the Government cannot commit itself by guaranteeing that no more banks will be in trouble because we cannot prevent it if people want to break the law.

"However, as the Bank of Thailand is the institution supervising financial institutions, it has to closely monitor, examine and supervise them to ensure they are stable and will benefit the economy."

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CSO: 4200/94

DAILY ON DROP IN PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

BK300301 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Oct 86 p 19

["Bleak Prospects for Thai Agricultural Sector" BANGKOK POST headline]

[Text] Thailand's agricultural situation, especially the crops sector, faces severe drop in prices during the first nine months of this year due to global oversupply.

Other crucial factors are the large carryover stocks from past years as well as excellent production in both developing and developed countries alike.

The reason why agricultural production in developing countries is on the increase is because of more efficient production method plus the desire to be self-sufficient in agricultural products to reduce the imbalance trade and to reduce international debt burden.

On the part of the developed countries, the policies are to support the agricultural sector in different forms. For example, the European Community has the Common Agriculture Programme (CAP), which is aimed at maintaining the livelihood of the farmers by artificially maintaining the prices of agricultural products at levels much higher than world prices.

This policy, in turn, leads to overproduction and to lower export prices.

In the United States, the Farm Act of 1985 stipulated that money be given to farmers participating in farm area reduction programmes. As for some crops whose prices are too low, compensations are also paid to the farmers.

Export is encouraged with long-term low-interest loans. And worse, the U.S. authorities undercuts prices of Thai agricultural produce, such as rice, maize and sugar. It is believed that, in the future, Thai soybeans and cotton will also be affected.

In the livestock sector, there has been a growth in prices especially for chicken, beef and pork. The prices of animal feed, however, are on the decline, leading in turn to a rush to raise livestock especially in the latter half of the year.

The sector with the highest growth is fishery. This is due to the decrease in the price of diesel fuel, while the price of marine products are on the rise, because of depleted resources.

The trend for crops sector for the remaining part of 1986 is believed to be still bad because of the much higher supply. And it is expected that the prices of agricultural produce will remain low until at least 1988.

However, it is expected that the livestock sector will remain healthy well into 1988. As for fishery, if the price of diesel fuel remains low, while the worldwide demand for the products is maintained, the future of this sector would be bright for the rest of the year and into next year.

/6662

CSO: 4200/94

DAILY VIEWS CHAWALIT REMARKS ON COMMUNISTS

BK310119 Bangkok THE NATION in English 31 Oct 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Time Isn't Right To Raise Spectre of Red Insurgency"]

[Text] The statement of Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut that the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) is stockpiling arms and stepping up the penetration of all sectors of society in order to revive armed struggle comes as a surprise to us because, not so long ago, he had said that the problem of communist insurgency is disappearing. It is strange that this problem is being revived now at a time when our parliamentary system of government is being hobbled by a series of crisis which the coalition appears unable to solve.

The real threat of communist insurgency withered steadily during the past decade because of the correct government policy of maintaining military pressure against the insurgents and at the same time adopting an "open arms" tactic. In other words, the carrot-and-stick policy paid off. Another important point is that the CPT was being helped by both China and Vietnam. With the high security maintained along the Thai-Laos border and Vietnam's own preoccupation in Kampuchea, Hanoi has been unable to help the insurgents much. At the same time, friendship between Thailand and China made Beijing pull the rug from under the CPT.

Army Chief-of-Staff Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun has reported that the armed strength of the CPT has been reduced to 600 to 700 men from the peak of about 10,000 in 1978-79--these two years saw a surge in CPT membership because of the Thammasat University tragedy of 1976 but all the young persons who took to the jungle subsequently have returned to normal life completely disillusioned by communism and the life in the jungles.

During the military regimes before 1973, communist insurgency was always paraded before the public as the bogeyman whenever the government wanted additional "secret funds" or when it wanted to castigate an unruly sector of society as coming under the influence of the "third hand." We do not believe that the 600 to 700 members of the CPT, referred to by Wanchai, are capable of posing a threat to national security or capable of infiltrating various sectors of society and recruiting the kind of support that will threaten the stability of Thailand.

Sure, there is instability in the government and the coalition is openly showing the tensions that were built into it even when it was formed and the Opposition, although composed of only a few MPs, is getting restive. This is not the right time to raise the spectre of communist insurgency.

/6662

CSO: 4200/94

BRIEFS

EC AID FOR REFUGEES--Cambodian refugees in four camps along the Thai border will get 33 million baht in aid from the European Community under an agreement signed on 16 October between the visiting EC commissioner, Claude Cheysson, and the representative of the UN secretary general for coordination of Cambodian humanitarian assistance program. The fund will cover the provision of water supply self-reliance project, and vaccination for new-born Cambodian babies. [Summary] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 18 Oct 86 BK] /6662

FRENCH AID--The Thai and French Governments on 16 October signed two conventions under which 24.8 million baht will be provided to three projects in Thailand. The Thai director general of the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation and a representative of the French Budget Bureau's Credit Nationale signed the conventions in Bangkok. The fund will be spent on the expansion of Don Muang International Airport, the study of improved water management using automatic control, and the site survey for the installation of microturbine. [Summary] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 20 Oct 86 BK] /6662

AUSTRALIA ANTIPIRACY FUND--Australia is providing a further 3.5 million baht towards the cost of operating antipiracy patrols in the Gulf of Thailand. Australia is 1 of the 12 countries which support the antipiracy program organized by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and conducted by the Thai Navy, the Police and the Harbour Department. The main aim of the program is to protect Vietnamese, fleeing their homeland in small boats, from attacks at sea. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 20 Oct 86 BK] /6662

FISHERY AGREEMENTS WITH INDONESIA--Thailand and Indonesia have signed fishery agreements that would give Thai fishermen fishing rights in Indonesian territorial waters, the Fishery Department said yesterday. Deputy director-general Plotprasop Suratsawadi said Indonesian authorities will issue licenses under the agreements to Thais for fishing in waters north of Sumatra, south of Papua New Guinea and west of Borneo. The agreements, however, disallow the use of certain trawling nets around Sumatran waters. Borneo reportedly abounds in fish. Mr Plotprasop said Thai fishermen would operate near Papua New Guinea on a trial basis at first. About 60 Thai trawlers have already headed for the licensed areas. Indonesian authorities said they will accept official papers issued by the Fishery Department to Thai fishermen who have no passports.

Mr Plotprasop urged fishermen to apply for the papers at the department. The Indonesians also pledged annual license renewal convenience for Thai fishermen. At present, Thai and Indonesian officials are negotiating on fishery joint ventures under which Indonesian fishermen will buy trawlers and fishery technology from Thailand while Thailand will reciprocate by buying fish from Indonesia. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Oct 86 p 1 BK] /6662

TAX AVOIDANCE ACCORD SIGNED--Thailand and China signed an accord to avoid double taxation yesterday. The agreement was signed by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun. ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said the agreement would strengthen trade and political ties and encourage investment. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Oct 86 p 2 BK] /6662

NEW ASSISTANT AIR FORCE COMMANDER--ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Prathip Koetnawi has been appointed as new assistant Air Force commander-in-chief, Defence Minister ACM Phaniang Kantarat said yesterday. The minister said a Royal Command appointed ACM Prathip to the post was issued last Monday. ACM Prathip took over the position from ACM Prayat Dityasarin who resigned from the military service early this month to assume the post of president of the Thai Airways International. "ACM Prathip was among newly-appointed generals who were conferred with dignities and ranks by His Majesty the King last Monday," he said. ACM Prathip, 58, is a graduate of the now-dissolved Army Pre-cadet School's Class Seven. [Text] [Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 Oct 86 BK] /6662

VIETNAMESE BOAT PEOPLE ARRIVAL--A total of 63 Vietnamese boat people have arrived at Khlong Toi Harbour on board a Liberian-registered cargo ship called Sandys Bay, an official of Sea Land Shipping Line said this morning. The refugees were rescued at sea but details of the pick-up were not yet available. Sources said it was the fourth rescue of boat people by the Korean captain of the ship. A spokesman for the United Nations High Commission for Refugees said the Vietnamese boat people would be sent to the holding centre at Phanat Nikhom after they are disembarked, possibly tomorrow. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 30 Oct 86 p 3 BK] /6662

CHAWALIT NAMED BANK VICE CHAIRMAN--The Thai Military Bank's board of directors has appointed Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut as vice chairman of the board, replacing former Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlangek, who recently resigned. The bank also appointed Army Chief of Staff Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun to be the bank's new director, filling the vacant seat left by Gen Athit. Other directors of the bank who have retired include former Army Chief of Staff Gen Banchop Bunnak and former Navy Commander-in-Chief Admiral Niphon Sirithon. The new directors appointed by the bank's board include Supreme Commander Gen Supha Khotchaseni, Navy Commander-in-Chief Thada Ditthabanchong and Naval Finance Department Director Rear Admiral Chatchawan Sisuan. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 31 Oct 86 p 11 BK] /6662

SOVIET TRADE SHOW ORDERS--The Soviet Trade and Industrial Exhibition at the Bangkok Convention Centre has been a success with contracts and agreements with Thai businessmen worth more than US\$10 million signed, Soviet trade commissioner in Thailand Yuriy Mikhailov said yesterday. Held since October 15, the exhibition attracted over 500,000 people. It is predicted that by November 2, the last day of the fair, the number would rise to 600,000. Mr Mikhailov said that the US\$10 million in deals were divided into US\$7 million in contracts and US\$3 million in agreements. Of the US\$7 million in contracts, he said, Thai Textile Industry Co alone held US\$3.5 million worth of contracts to import Soviet machinery. The remaining amount held by other firms were for the import of newsprints and machinery for manufacturing medicines. Mr Mikhailov said that the US\$3 million in agreements concerned freight compensation agreements signed with three shipping firms--Thai Hua, Pan Thai, and PVL companies. He said that each shipping firm held US\$1 million worth of agreement. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Nov 86 p 18 BK] /6662

COUP TRIAL REPORT--The trial of 40 suspects in connection with the September 9 abortive coup resumed this morning with two of five state witnesses claiming they were ordered to drive tanks out without knowledge that they were out to stage a coup. However when they were aware of what was going on, they decided to escape to report back to their base, said one cavalry man attached to the Fourth Cavalry Battalion, the major forces used in the coup last year. The trial today saw all 40 suspects present. Before the trial, which began at 9 a.m., public prosecutor Direk Sunthonket told reporters that so far 60 witnesses have testified to the Criminal Court. However there are still 50 more witnesses to testify, all of whom are cavalymen attached to the Fourth Cavalry Battalion. The first to testify to the Criminal Court was Corporal Praphan Sangamen, 26. The second witness was Master Sergeant Nit Siprasoet. Both said that they were ordered to drive tanks out during the coup without knowing that a coup was being staged. Both said they returned to the bases after they became aware of what was going on. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 3 Nov 87 p 3 BK] /6662

REPORT ON ECONOMY--The general situation in the first 9 months of this year indicates that Thailand is recovering from the economic slump last year, and this year's growth is expected to be around 4 to 4.3 percent with a trade deficit of 18,000 to 20,000 million baht. This is the summary of a report on the country's economy during the first three quarters of the year submitted by the Bank of Thailand to the cabinet recently. The central bank forecasts that production of the nonagricultural sector would increase by five percent this year, while the production of the agricultural sector would expand by only one percent. Regarding foreign trade and the balance of payments, the central bank noted that they were heading in the right direction as exports are expected to increase by 17 percent, compared to the 9.5 percent last year, while imports would decrease by 4 percent. The trade deficit ranging between 18,000 to 20,000 million baht will be only one-third of the amount last year, while the service account will record a bigger surplus. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 3 Nov 86 BK] /6662

U.S. TEXTILE TALKS--Thailand does not expect to face an embargo on its textile exports to the United States this year, Foreign Trade Department chief Oranut Osathanon said yesterday. Thai and U.S. officials yesterday ended two days of talks where the U.S. requested that certain items outside the Multi-Fibre

Agreement [MPF] be included in the quota aggregate limit now being finalised for next year. During the first 10 months of this year Thailand exported 263.9 million square yards of textiles and garments to the U.S. Of this, 174.9 million square yards consisted of textiles of which 151 million square yards were quota items and 23.9 million square yards non-quota items. The director said Thailand had already filled its textile quota. But only 89 million square yards of garments have been exported to the U.S. so far out of a quota of 95 million square yards. The U.S. wants some non-MFA items from Thailand under the quota, namely cotton, wool, rami and synthetics, Mrs Oranut said. The U.S. will inform Thailand within two weeks of the new aggregate limit it wants to set if these items are included in the quota. The department will consult exporters before replying to the request. The next meeting will be held in January in Washington. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Nov 86 p 3 BK] /6662

CSO: 4200/94

BRIEFS

TAIWAN FISHING AGREEMENT RENEWED--Taiwan and Tuvalu have renewed their fishing rights agreement for another year at an increased fee. The Taiwanese Government will pay \$100,000 [currency not specified] -- \$16,000 more than under the previous agreement. Tuvalu also has fishing agreements with Japan and South Korea and is a member of the Forum Fisheries Agency, which recently concluded a 5-year fishing deal with the United States. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Nov 86 BK] /12624

CSO: 4200/103

BRIEFS

NEW POLITICAL PARTY--A new political party called the New People's Party has been launched in Vanuatu. The president of the new party, Mr (Jimmy Kasso), said it planned to contest the next general election in Vanuatu which is due in a year's time. Mr (Kasso) said the party's membership included a wide range of people, including university graduates, rich and poor, church workers, and village people. He said his party had new ideas for the country's economic and social needs, its leadership, and the maintenance of Christian values. Mr (Kasso) said the New People's Party would not be aligned with any other party. A Radio Australia correspondent in Vila says the new party is one of about three expected to enter the Vanuatu political arena in the next few months in preparation for next year's election. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Nov 86 BK] /9738

CSO: 4200/93

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

PRC LEADERS' MESSAGE OF THANKS TO CGDK COUNTERPARTS

BK220855 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
21 Oct 86

[9 October message of thanks for National Day greetings from Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC; Li Xiannian, president of the PRC; Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC; and Deng Yingchao, chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea; Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK; and Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs]

[Text] To Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, His Excellency Son Sann, and His Excellency Khieu Samphan:

We are honored to have received the message of greetings permeated with friendship that the Samdech and your excellencies sent to us on the 37th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. We would like to express sincere thanks to you.

On 30 September, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk made an important address to the 41st UN General Assembly. This speech will deeply influence the struggle of the Cambodian people against the Vietnamese aggressors. The just struggle of the Cambodian people for an independent, peaceful, neutral, and non-aligned Cambodia will certainly be victorious. As in the past, the Chinese Government and people will continue to render firm support to the noble cause of the Cambodian people against the Vietnamese aggressors for national salvation. We also hope that the ceaseless efforts of the Samdech and your excellencies to maintain national unity firmly and to hold fast to your struggle will be crowned with more victories.

We wish the Samdech and your excellencies more and greater successes in your current activities at the UN General Assembly.

[Signed] Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Council of the CPC; Li Xiannian, president of the PRC; Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC; and Deng Yingchao, chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Congress.

[Dated] Beijing, 9 October 1986.

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK REPORTS KHIEU SAMPHAN ACTIVITIES IN NEW YORK

BK270710 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
26 Oct 86

[Text] While in New York to attend the 41st session of the UN General Assembly, Democratic Kampuchean Vice President in charge of Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan met and held talks with foreign ministers of various countries.

On 3 October, Vice President Khieu Samphan held talks with His Excellency Sailendra Kumar Upadhyaya, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Nepal; and His Excellency Julio Semedo, foreign minister of Guinea-Bissau.

On 6 October, Vice President Khieu Samphan held talks with His Excellency Satcam Boolell, foreign minister of Mauritius; and His Excellency Gaositwe Chiepe, foreign minister of the Republic of Botswana.

On 7 October, Vice President Khieu Samphan held talks with His Excellency Vehit Halefoglu, foreign minister of Turkey.

On 8 October, Vice President Khieu Samphan held talks with His Excellency Sani Bako, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Niger.

On 9 October, Vice President Khieu Samphan held talks with His Excellency Dawa Tsering, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Bhutan; and His Excellency Gouara Lassou, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Chad.

During these meetings, Vice President Khieu Samphan briefed the foreign ministers on the good and all-around development of the Cambodian people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, particularly the military situation and the 8-point peace proposal to resolve the Cambodian issue put forward by the CGDK on 17 March 1986. Vice President Khieu Samphan, on behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK, also expressed profound thanks to all the friendly countries for their persistent support for the Cambodian people's just national liberation struggle. The foreign ministers also reaffirmed their countries' support for the struggle of the Cambodian people and the CGDK against the Vietnamese aggressors.

/12858
CSO: 4212/8

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

HANOI DELEGATION 'IN DISGRACE' AT UN DEBATE

BK240912 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
23 Oct 86

[Station commentary: "The Representative of the Hanoi Authorities Flees in Disgrace with His Tail Between His Legs, Not Daring Attend the Debate on the Cambodian Situation at the 41st UN General Assembly"]

[Text] At this year's UN General Assembly, the Hanoi authorities found themselves in total disgrace and utterly more isolated than ever before. During the general debate of the UN General Assembly, delegates of many countries squarely denounced and condemned Vietnam for committing aggression against Cambodia, and several other delegates who had never before addressed this question clearly expressed their opposition to the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia.

The representative of the Hanoi authorities, who is well known for his insensitivity and who used to take the floor to defend insolently the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia every year, this year did not dare to hold up his head at the podium to justify the aggression. On 24 September, the representative of the Hanoi authorities attempted to speak up in response to the speeches by a number of delegates who directly denounced and condemned Vietnam, but seeing that he was verbally attacked from all directions, he just pulled his head back. On 29 September, as representatives of various countries continued to make energetic denunciations and condemnations against them, the Vietnamese authorities' representative again made a painstaking attempt to take the floor to answer, but sensing that he was in a bad situation he asked shakingly to be withdrawn from the waiting list of speakers.

During the whole general debate, the representative of the Hanoi authorities was feeling like the odd man out from beginning to end. Because of the gloom hanging over his head--that is, because the thunder of the international community's denunciations and condemnations was so powerful and so direct--the representative of the Hanoi authorities felt the need shamefully to withdraw his question about the so-called peace, stability, and cooperation from the agenda. This is because, on the one hand, he clearly saw that no one would support or pay any attention to his issue and, on the other, he was afraid that his issue would become an opportunity

for other delegates to condemn Vietnam even more vigorously. When the UN General Assembly began to debate the Cambodian situation on 20 October, the representative of Vietnam literally just disappeared from view, dragging along with him the representative of the Vientiane puppet administration.

Therefore, in the 8th year of their war of aggression in Cambodia, the Hanoi authorities have found themselves in an utterly difficult situation both at the UN General Assembly and on the Cambodian battlefield and in seriously dire straits on all fronts in Vietnam, especially the economic sector. This is a sign clearly showing the collapse of the Hanoi authorities' war of aggression in Cambodia. Vietnam's shameful retreat from and absence at the debate on the Cambodian situation and its silence and failure to defend its aggression in Cambodia at the general debate of this year's UN General Assembly clearly prove its utter impasse in the diplomatic field. Vietnam can no longer find any excuse to justify its aggression in Cambodia. In the past, it managed to fool some people. However, since it rejected the most reasonable and flexible 8-point proposal of the CGDK to settle the Cambodian problem politically, its successive deceptive maneuvers have been laid bare. The world clearly sees that Vietnam does not want to settle the Cambodian question politically. Vietnam's successive proposals are merely deceptive tricks to allow it to realize its aggressive ambitions in Cambodia. This has made the people far and wide become more united in their consensus that only by joining hands to support the Cambodian people and the CGDK more enthusiastically to allow the latter to attack the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefield more vigorously, by jointly denouncing and condemning the Hanoi authorities, and by bringing greater all-around pressure to bear on them, causing Vietnam to experience more serious difficulties, can we force the Hanoi authorities to agree to settle the Cambodian question politically in accordance with the UN resolutions. This is the most effective method to end Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia and to bring about peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region as a whole.

/12858
CSO: 4212/8

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK APPEAL TO VIETNAMESE PEOPLE, OFFICIALS, SOLDIERS

BK290302 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
28 Oct 86

[Undated appeal by 'Cambodian people' to Vietnamese people, officials, and aggressor forces in Cambodia to pressure Hanoi authorities to implement UN resolutions]

[Text] Vietnamese people, officials, and aggressor soldiers in Cambodia: On 21 October, the UN General Assembly, once again adopted by an overwhelming majority a resolution demanding that the Hanoi Vietnamese clique withdraw its aggressor forces from Cambodia and let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny and restore peace in Cambodia and Southeast Asia. This resolution was adopted at a time when the Hanoi Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia is seriously heading downhill because of vigorous attacks everywhere by Cambodians throughout the country, including nationalist Cambodian soldiers and various officials forced to serve the Vietnamese, in cooperation with the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces, and also at a time when Vietnam's economy is seriously deteriorating and disintegrating.

The resolution at this year's UN General Assembly session received 116 votes, more than in the past 7 years. The fact that an increasing number of countries voted in support of the UN resolution calling for the withdrawal of all Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia clearly shows that the entire international community condemns and firmly opposes the Hanoi Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia. People will not allow the Hanoi clique to commit any wrongdoing at will. The number of votes supporting Vietnam has decreased to only 21. These countries blindly voted to support Vietnam at the Soviets' order. Another noteworthy fact is that a handful of countries which used to annually defend Vietnam's act of aggression in Cambodia has been inactive this year and no longer dares to defend Vietnam's cause because these countries do not want to associate themselves with the Vietnamese aggressors and cause damage to their reputation.

So, the Hanoi Vietnamese have become even more isolated. However, it is evident that, although they have become very isolated and firmly condemned and opposed by the international community and despite the fact that their

war of aggression in Cambodia is heading further downhill and Vietnam's economy is deteriorating and disintegrating, the Hanoi Vietnamese still refuse to abandon their war of aggression in Cambodia. They have instead pushed Vietnam further into becoming a Soviet slave in order to obtain weapons, ammunition, and various assistance to continue their war of aggression.

However, no matter how much the Hanoi Vietnamese procrastinate, they certainly cannot defeat the Cambodian people and the Cambodian nationalist resistance forces, which are steadily expanding and getting stronger and receiving support and assistance from an increasing number of peace- and justice-loving countries. On the contrary, the Hanoi Vietnamese stubbornness will push the Vietnamese nation into more disasters.

Vietnamese people, officials, and aggressor soldiers in Cambodia: All of you have seen that the war of aggression being waged by the Hanoi clique in Cambodia for the past 8 years has caused great suffering and destruction not only to the Cambodian people and nation but also to the Vietnamese people and nation. Vietnam's economy is sinking and disintegrating; inflation is steadily rising more and more. This has never happened in Vietnam's history. Prices keep rising and robbery, corruption, and vices are spreading throughout Vietnamese society. The Vietnamese people's living standards are falling and are worse than in any other period. The Vietnamese people have been subject to family separation; family members have been sent by the Hanoi clique to die in vain in the war of aggression in Cambodia. This is most painful to the Vietnamese nation and people. If this war of aggression goes on, what will be the extent of this pain and destruction?

Therefore, the Cambodian people appeal to the Vietnamese people, officials, and aggressor soldiers in Cambodia to rise and cooperate with the international community, the Cambodian people, and the Cambodian nationalist resistance forces in pressuring the Hanoi clique to end its war of aggression and withdraw all its aggressor army and forces from Cambodia as prescribed by the UN resolution to end the great suffering and destruction of both the Vietnamese and Cambodian nations and people and for peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia. Only cooperation in pressuring the Hanoi clique from every direction could compel it to quickly end its war of aggression in Cambodia and, through this, the Vietnamese people and nation could quickly escape great pain, suffering, and destruction.

As for the Cambodian people, although having suffered pain and untold destruction, as long as the Hanoi clique pulls out its aggressor army from Cambodia, they will not harbor grudges against or ask for damage compensation from Vietnam. Cambodia will be happy to sign a treaty of nonaggression with Vietnam and coexist forever as stated in the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal.

/12858

CSO: 4212/8

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

DK COMMAND PRAISES COMBATANTS IN SIEM REAP

BK290610 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2315 GMT 28 Oct 86

[27 October Letter of Commendation from DK National Army Supreme Command
to Combatants, People, and Nationalist Cambodian Soldiers and Officials
Forced to Serve the Vietnamese for Their Success on Siem Reap Battlefield]

[Text]

I.

The DK National Army, people, nationalist Cambodian soldiers, and nationalist village and commune officials forced to serve the Vietnamese enemy on the Siem Reap-Angkor battlefield have closely cooperated in actively and skillfully implementing the 5-point fighting method, particularly the first and second methods--that is repeatedly attacking and dismantling Vietnamese village and commune networks in every district of Siem Reap Province--and have taken the initiative in using the third, fourth, and fifth methods to improve attacks against the Vietnamese, particularly in completely liberating the Banteay Srei District seat and Banteay Srei temple on 21 September 1986.

In September and October, our National Army, people, nationalist Cambodian soldiers, and nationalist village and commune officials on the Siem Reap-Angkor battlefield achieved satisfactory results through their implementation of the 5-point fighting method, particularly the first and second methods, and their initiatives in attacking the enemy using the third, fourth, and fifth methods.

II.

The following are figures relating to the activities of our National Army, in cooperation with the people, nationalist Cambodian soldiers, and nationalist village and commune officials forced to serve the Vietnamese enemy, in attacking and dismantling Vietnamese village and commune networks in every district in Siem Reap Province: 65 villages and 8 communes in Siem Reap District, namely Pradak, Svay Thom, Ta Pang, Ampil, Pralean, Angkor Thom, Krabei Riel, and Tatrav communes; 62 villages and 8 communes in Puok District, namely Norkor Pheas, Sasar Sdam, Yeang, Pyok, Lvea, Don Kev, Prey Chruk, and Cha Chhuk communes; 62 villages and 6 communes

In Sot Nikom District, namely Samraong, Balang, Ta Yek, Chan Sar, Kantreang, and Dan Run communes; 52 villages and 5 communes in Chikreng District, namely Boeng Mealea, Toap Siem, Saygvaey, Svay, and Lveng Russei communes; 45 villages and 6 communes in Kralanh District, namely Srei Snam, Chanloat Dai, Tram Sasar, Don Tuk, Sampeou Lun, and Thmei communes; 44 villages and 5 communes in Banteay Srei District, namely Tbeng, Khun Prom, Khna Sanday, Peak Sneng, and Svay Leu communes.

In sum, in September and October, we repeatedly attacked and dismantled the Vietnamese village and commune administrative system in 330 villages and 38 communes. As for the attacks using the third, fourth, and fifth methods, we also did well in actively attacking the Vietnamese enemy. For example we ambushed and routed Vietnamese regiments, battalions, and companies which attempted to prevent the National Army from carrying out activities near and next to major strategic positions, such as townships and district seats--particularly those around the Siem Reap-Angkor area. We ambushed and destroyed many Vietnamese trucks carrying troops and materiel on Route 6 and on provincial roads. We attacked small, medium, and large townships, such as Puok District seat and Sasar Sdam and Roluos townships, and attacked, liberated, and took control of the defensive line protecting Siem Reap-Angkor. We many times fired 107-mm rockets into Siem Reap Town and Siem Reap International Airport. We raided the Vietnamese 7705th divisional command at the Angkor entrance at Spean Thom. We attacked and liberated Banteay Srei district seat and Banteay Srei temple, causing serious damage to the Vietnamese fighting force and weapon, ammunition, and war materiel depots.

In short, on the Siem Reap-Angkor battlefield, through implementation of the effective 5-point fighting method using the three forces--those of the people, nationalist Cambodian soldiers, and nationalist village and commune officials--our guerrilla bases have closed in on Siem Reap Town and the Angkor area, thus transforming these areas into active guerrilla zones. This has constantly worried the Vietnamese enemy who is afraid that the National Army might attack and liberate Siem Reap Town.

III.

These fine results are due to the following activities of our National Army, people, nationalist Cambodian soldiers, and nationalist village and commune officials on the Siem Reap-Angkor battlefield:

1. Firmly grasp the Vietnamese enemy's gaps and weak points and search for ways to attack him. More importantly, we are resolute in attacking to win.
2. Clearly understand and better implement the 5-point fighting method, particularly in considering attacks against villages as the key factor for providing and improving the three forces.
3. Implement the 5-point fighting method with lively initiatives. If we cannot attack one place, move our forces to attack another. If we

cannot attack with the first method, switch to the second, third, fourth, or fifth methods. In short, we take the initiative in actively attacking the enemy.

4. Better implement the principle of attacking and building at the same time.

5. Constantly implement the principle of using the three forces, that is, understanding the principle of rallying the forces of the people, Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and village and commune officials to our National Army to attack the Vietnamese enemy.

6. Better implement the principle of attacking rural villages in combination with attacks on small, medium, and large townships.

7. The key factor enabling our National Army to correctly implement the 5-point fighting method, particularly the first and second methods, and to score such good and satisfactory results is the constant presence of all levels of commanders up to regimental and divisional level on the battlefield to direct the fighting.

IV.

This is a fine experience of our National Army on the Siem Reap-Angkor battlefield. Cadres, male and female combatants of the DK National Army on the Siem Reap-Angkor battlefield, people, nationalist Cambodian soldiers, and nationalist village and commune officials, who took part in the vigorous attacks against the Vietnamese enemy in the past, please study and learn from this experience and vigorously increase activities against the Vietnamese enemy. In particular, attack villages by firmly adhering to the principles of fighting and building at the same time, use the three forces, combine attacks against villages adjacent to cities with attacks against cities, and employ the many effective principles of ours to contribute with our National Army throughout the country to bringing about another major change on the military battlefield during the 9th dry season.

V.

On the occasion of the fine success of the comrade commanders and combatants of the DK National Army on the Siem Reap-Angkor battlefield, people, nationalist Cambodian soldiers, and nationalist village and commune officials, the Supreme Command of the DK National Army would like to express warm and most profound congratulations. May all the comrades-in-arms, people, nationalist Cambodian soldiers, and nationalist village and commune officials forced to serve the Vietnamese enjoy good health and score new and greater victories in the coming 9th dry season.

[Dated] 27 October 1986

[Signed] DK National Army Supreme Command.

/12858

CSO: 4212/8

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

DK ARMY COMMAND REPORTS SRV REINFORCEMENTS

BK010035 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2315 GMT 31 Oct 86

[31 October statement by DK National Army Supreme Command on Vietnamese Reinforcements in September and October]

[Text] Between September and October 1986, the Vietnamese enemy sent the following reinforcements from Vietnam to the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia:

1. Between 14 and 25 September, 1,700 soldiers and 2 155-mm artillery pieces were dispatched to Pailin [Battambang Province]. These troops were sent to reinforce Vietnamese forces at their previous positions.
2. On 17 September, 120 soldiers were sent to Angkor in Siem Reap Province.
3. On 1 October, 500 soldiers were sent to Stoeng Trang District [Kompong Cham Province].
4. On 4 October, 1,290 soldiers were dispatched to Sisophon [Battambang Province].
5. On 13 October, 1,200 soldiers were sent to Koh Kong town [Koh Kong Province].
6. On 15 October, 300 soldiers were sent to Dang Tong in Samlot District [Battambang Province].
7. In early September, the Vietnamese enemy brought bombs and various types of artillery shells to Kompong Som city. On 14 September, 40 truck loads of bombs and artillery shells were brought to Phnom Penh via Route 4.
8. At the end of September, various types of ammunition were brought to Stung Treng Province along Route 19. Some more are being transported to the battlefield in western Cambodia.

9. On 1 October, 80 truck loads of various types of ammunition were brought to Battambang town [Battambang Province].

In sum, the Vietnamese enemy sent 5,110 reinforcement soldiers from Vietnam, various types of guns, and hundreds of truck loads of ammunition to the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia.

We note that early in the dry season, the Vietnamese enemy usually sends reinforcement troops, various types of guns, and ammunition to the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia. This clearly shows that Vietnam's statement saying that this or that number of Vietnamese soldiers will be withdrawn in this or that year is in fact a lie to shamelessly dupe international opinion. This is just troop rotation. This is a deceitful policy to continue to occupy Cambodia and to exterminate the Cambodian race with the aim of annexing Cambodian territory and making it part of Vietnam.

[Dated] 31 October 1986

[Signed] The Supreme Command of the DK National Army.

/12858

CSO: 4212/8

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

KPNLF OFFICIAL PREDICTS SRV OFFENSIVE IN DRY SEASON

BK020730 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] (Chea Ritthichit), commander of the KPNLF's 1205th Military Command, has predicted that the Vietnamese troops will launch sweeping operations against the CGDK forces in the northern and southern parts of Cambodia in the coming dry season. He said that the Vietnamese troops have marked various military bases of the resistance forces in the northern part, such as in Siem Reap, Oddar Meanchey, and Ratanakiri provinces, and particularly in the areas along the Cambodian-Lao border and in the southern part of Cambodia, such as the areas near Kompong Som city.

(Chea Ritthichit) stressed that the Vietnamese plan to plant more mines along the northern border and in the northwest and southwest of Cambodia. He added that he thinks the Vietnamese will send troops from the 302d and 7705th Divisions to conduct this sweep operation against the Cambodian resistance forces along the Cambodian-Lao border. He said that these two Vietnamese divisions are currently stationed in Siem Reap Province and that the Vietnamese troops from the 9th, 770th, and 3d Divisions might also join in this operation against the Cambodian resistance forces along the northern border adjacent to Thailand in this dry season.

(Chea Ritthichit) also said that the 9th Division is currently stationed in Sisophon District of Battambang Province, the 770th Division is in Battambang Province, and the 3d Division is in Oddar Meanchey Province.

He added that the Heng Samrin plans to let more Vietnamese nationals settle in various districts in Cambodia, such as Sisophon and Mongkolborei, early next year. He stressed that this plan is a part of the Vietnamese attempt to increase the number of Vietnamese settlers in Cambodia, stretching down from provincial to district level.

According to reports by the Cambodian resistance forces, about 700,000 Vietnamese nationals have settled in Cambodia.

(Chea Ritthichit) noted further that recently the Vietnamese have set up self-defense villages along various strategic routes, such as Route 5 from Phnom Penh to Sisophon District, the route leading from Battambang Province to Pailin District, and the route leading from Sisophon to Thmar

Puok District of Battambang Province. Moreover, 20 Soviet-made T-54 tanks were sent to Kompong Som port last month in preparation for the offensive to sweep up the Cambodian resistance forces in this year's dry season.

(Chea Ritthichit) also said that the fighting in Cambodia has died down in the end of this rainy season during which many regions have been inundated. He revealed that both the guerrillas and the Vietnamese forces have turned to using boats in their activities. He said that recently he had prepared guerrilla bases for use in fighting the Vietnamese troops this dry season.

/12858

CSO: 4212/8

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK BATTLE REPORTS FOR 24-30 OCTOBER

BK310500 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodia monitored by Bangkok Bureau during the reporting period 24-30 October carried the following battle reports:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 24 October reports that DK forces attacked a Vietnamese intelligence unit's position in Sangke District of Battambang Province on 18 October; dismantled the Vietnamese village and commune administrations in Battambang District on 15, 16, and 18 October, in Mongkolborei District on 19 October, in Thpong District on 18 October, in Moung District on 18 October, in Phnum Srouch District on 19 October, in Kompong Tralach District on 10 and 15 October, in Bakan District on 19 October, in Baribo District on 15 and 16 October, and in Leach District on 19 October; ambushed a company unit in Mongkolborei District on 12 October; and conducted other guerrilla activities on North Battambang, North Sisophon, Siem Reap, Northwest Phnom Penh, and West Battambang battlefields between 10 and 19 October, killing or wounding 95 enemy soldiers; destroying 1 commune and 25 village administrative networks, 17 weapons, 1 commune office building, 3 boats, 6 barracks, and some ammunition and war materiel; seizing 4 rifles and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 4 villages on North Battambang battlefield and 2 villages on East Battambang battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 25 October, DK forces attacked a Vietnamese train in Kompong Tralach District on 14 October; dismantled the Vietnamese village and commune administrations in Toek Phos and Kompong Tralach Districts on 19 and 15 October and in Sre Ambel District on 6 October; ambushed a company unit in Toek Phos District on 20 October and 2 company units in Preah Net Preah District on 14 October; attacked a Vietnamese company position in Phnum Sruoch District on 20 October; and conducted other guerrilla activities on Samlot, Kompong Chhnang, and Koh Kong Kraom battlefields between 5 and 22 October, killing or wounding 78 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 6 village administrative networks, 1 locomotive, 2 train cars, 27 weapons, 1 barracks, and some war materiel; and seizing 3 rifles and some ammunition and war materiel.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 26 October, DK forces dismantled the Vietnamese village and commune administrative networks in Siem Reap District on 17 and 18 October, in Varin District on 17 October, and in Baray District

on 10 October; ambushed a Vietnamese battalion unit in Chikreng District on 10 October; and attacked an artillery position in Sot Nikom District on 17 October; and conducted various other guerrilla activities on Siem Reap, Moun-g-Pursat, and Kompong Chhnang battlefields between 10 and 20 October, killing or wounding 90 enemy soldiers; destroying 3 commune and 4 village administrative networks, 6 weapons, 3 commune office buildings, and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 5 villages on Siem Reap battlefield and 4 villages on Kompong Thom battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 27 October reports that DK forces dismantled the Vietnamese village and commune administrative networks in Udong District on 17 October, and in Thpong District on 13, 15, and 18 October; ambushed 2 Vietnamese battalions in Sangke District on 21 October, a Vietnamese company in Chamka Leu District on 23 October, and Vietnamese trucks on Route 4 on 17 and 19 October; and conducted various other guerrilla activities on South Sisophon, Leach, Northwest Phnom Penh, and Siem Reap battlefields between 10 and 23 October, killing or wounding 66 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 4 village administrative networks, 9 weapons, 2 trucks, 2 barracks, and some war materiel; seizing some war materiel; and liberating 5 villages on East Battambang battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 28 October reports that DK forces dismantled the Vietnamese village and commune administrative networks in Battambang District on 21 October and in Bakan District on 22 October; cut railroad track in area between Kouk Trom and Kbal Say on 23 October; attacked 2 Vietnamese companies in Bakan District on 19 and 23 October; and conducted other guerrilla activities on Kompong Thom, Kompong Cham, Moun-g-Pursat, Kompong Som, Koh Kong Leu, Koh Kong Kraom, North Sisophon, and South Sisophon battlefields between 19 and 23 October, killing or wounding 91 enemy soldiers; destroying 6 village administrative networks, 15 weapons, 3 barracks, and 120 meters of railroad track and some war materiel; and seizing some war materiel.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 29 October, DK forces attacked the Vietnamese village and commune administrative networks in Kompong Svay District on Kompong Thom battlefield and in Baribo District on Kompong Chhnang battlefield on 24 October; ambushed 2 Vietnamese companies in Kompong Svay District on 22 October and 2 other companies on Samlot battlefield on 23 October; attacked a Vietnamese platoon position in Leach District on 25 October; and conducted various other guerrilla activities on Koh Kong Leu and South Sisophon battlefields between 25 and 26 October, killing or wounding 54 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 2 commune and 4 village administrative networks, 18 weapons, 1 commune office building, 3 trucks, 3 motorcycles, 10 bicycles, 23 barracks, and some ammunition and war materiel; seizing 8 weapons and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 4 villages on Kompong Chhnang battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 30 October reports that DK forces attacked the Vietnamese administrative networks in Kompong Svay District on Kompong Thom battlefield on 23 October; cut railroad track in the area between Svay Cheat

and Kouk Pon on South Battambang battlefield on 25 October; ambushed a Vietnamese truck west of Sre Khlong on Route 4 battlefield on 24 October; and conducted other guerrilla activities on Route 4, Kompong Thom, and Pailin battlefields between 10 and 26 October, killing or wounding 103 Vietnamese soldiers; dismantling 3 village administrative networks; destroying 1 rifle, 100 meters of railroad track, 1 truck, and 3 barracks; seizing 1 rifle; and freeing hundreds of Cambodian inhabitants who have been forced by the Vietnamese enemies to clear brush on Route 4 battlefield.

/12858

CSO: 4212/8

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK REPORTS VIETNAMESE OCTOBER CASUALTIES

BK030140 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2315 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Report on Vietnamese Casualties in October 1986]

[Text] 1. Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefields: 135 Vietnamese soldiers
killed and 162 wounded. Total: 297.

2. Leach-Peam Ta battlefield: 26 killed and 25 wounded. Total: 51.

3. Samlot battlefield: 106 killed and 79 wounded. Total: 185.

4. Pailin battlefield: 81 killed and 105 wounded. Total: 186.

5. South Sisophon battlefield: 55 killed and 63 wounded. Total: 118.

6. North Sisophon battlefield: 84 killed and 112 wounded. Total: 196.

7. Battambang and Battambang area battlefield: 118 killed and 163 wounded.
Total: 281.

8. Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield: 88 killed and 80 wounded. Total: 168.

9. Preah Vihear battlefield: 29 killed and 35 wounded. Total: 64.

10. Kompong Thom-Kompong Cham battlefield: 83 killed and 79 wounded.
Total: 162.

11. Moung-Pursat battlefield: 167 killed and 192 wounded. Total: 359.

12. Kompong Chhnang battlefield: 67 killed and 98 wounded. Total: 165.

13. Phnom Penh and Phnom Penh area battlefield: 101 killed and 91 wounded.
Total: 192.

14. Southwest battlefield: 134 killed and 137 wounded. Total: 271.

15. Northeast-Eastern battlefield: 54 killed and 68 wounded. Total: 122.

In sum, in October we killed 1,328 Vietnamese enemy aggressor soldiers and
wounded 1,489 others for a total of 2,817 casualties.

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

KPNLF BANDITRY--One Kampuchean bandit was shot dead and 12 others were captured yesterday after a brief gunbattle with Thai defence volunteers in Kok Kruat village in Ta Phraya District of Prachin Buri Province. District officer Tavorn Pothisombat said it was believed the bandits had fought with another group of civilian volunteers four hours earlier in Mai Thai Tavorn village four kilometres to the east. There were no casualties in that confrontation, but the fleeing bandits abandoned 3,000 bullets and a transceiver, he said. One report quoted Thai officials as saying the bandits were members of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front. Some of the suspects are pictured above with the abandoned ammunition [photo not reproduced]. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Sep 86 p 3] /6091

CUBAN SUGAR AID--Cuban Ambassador to PRK Comrade Viriato Mora Diaz delivered 3,000 metric tons of white sugar as aid from the Republic of Cuba to the Cambodian people. The aid was handed over to Comrade Phang Saret, deputy minister of home and foreign trade, at a ceremony held at Vat Phnum guest house on 18 October. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Oct 86 BK] /12858

GDR GIFTS--During a ceremony held at Vat Phnum guest house on the morning of 21 October, Comrade Rolf Dach, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK, handed over gifts of the German people to the Cambodian people through Comrade Khun Chhi, minister attached to the cabinet of the Council of Ministers in charge of transport and Cambodian-Thai border defense networks. The gifts, worth more than 18.7 million marks, include 286,000 meters of assorted fabrics, 60 bicycles, 50 sewing machines, more than 8 metric tons of soaps, more than 10 metric tons of medicine and medical supplies, and 11 metric tons of children's shoes, toys, and clothes. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 22 Oct 86 BK] /12858

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM POLAND--Phnom Penh SPK 25 October--A delegation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Culture and Information led by Minister Chheng Phon has just returned after attending the 13th cultural conference of socialist countries held from 6 to 10 October in Warsaw, Poland. Addressing the conference Chheng Phon spoke of the great destruction of the Khmer culture by the Pol Pot genocidal clique and highlighted the efforts deployed by the Kampuchean people right after the country's liberation in the restoration of their national cultural patrimony. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1105 GMT 25 Oct 86 BK] /12858

ARMY CADRE TRAINING COURSE--The Army Political School held a ceremony on the afternoon of 18 October to close a training course for the second batch of army cadres from the provincial, municipal, and divisional units throughout the country. El Vansarat, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the KPRAF General Political Department, commended the trainees for the good results in their studies and exhorted them to disseminate the party policies among the army cadres and combatants. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 20 Oct 86 BK] /12858

RETURNEES THROUGHOUT COUNTRY--During the third quarter of this year, 685 persons who had been misled by the enemies repented and turned themselves to the revolutionary authorities throughout the country, bringing along 330 assorted weapons and a large quantity of war materiel. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 21 Oct 86 BK] /12858

RETURNEES IN KOMPONG THOM--During the first 9 months of this year, 558 misled persons returned to the fold in Kompong Thom Province. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Oct 86 BK] /12858

VIETNAMESE FAMILIES IN BATTAMBANG--On 14 October, 100 Vietnamese families were brought to Don Na village along Sangke River in Sangke District, Battambang Province. Our people were chased out of their homes. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of the Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 24 Oct 86 BK] /12858

SRV UNIT IN BATTAMBANG ATTACKED--East Battambang battlefield: On 18 October, our National Army, in cooperation with nationalist Cambodian soldiers, attacked a Vietnamese intelligence company position in Pou Battambang Village in Ta Pon Commune, Sangke District, Battambang Province. We killed 4, including a company commander, and wounded 7 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroyed 4 AK's, a B-41 rocket launcher, an RPD grenade launcher, 3 barracks, and some war materiel; seized 6 B-41 rockets, 500 rounds of AK ammunition, and some war materiel; and liberated 2 villages, Pou Battambang and Ambang Thngai, and freed 50 Cambodian soldiers and village militiamen forced to serve the Vietnamese. [From the "Report from Various Battlefields" feature] [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 24 Oct 86 BK] /12858

TRAIN ATTACKED--Kompong Chhnang battlefield: On 14 October, a Vietnamese train leaving Pursat for Phnom Penh was ambushed by our forces at Roneang in Kompong Tralach District, Kompong Chhnang Province. We killed five and wounded six Vietnamese enemy soldiers and destroyed a locomotive and two wagons, a 12.7-mm machinegun, two RPD's, five AK's, and a quantity of various materiel. [From the "Report from Various Battlefields" feature] [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 25 Oct 86 BK] /12858

SIEM REAP OPERATIONS--From 21 August to 20 September, cadres and combatants of the armed forces in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province in cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers launched 143 sweep operations against the enemies, putting out of action 218 enemy soldiers, seizing 56 assorted weapons and some war materiel, and destroying 1 motorboat, 4 boats, and 41 enemy camps. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 23 Oct 86 BK] /12858

SRV REGIMENT ATTACKED--On 10 October, our National Army, in cooperation with people and Cambodian soldiers, launched a commando raid on the Vietnamese regimental command in Stoung District, Kompong Thom Province. After a 30-minute battle, we killed 7, including a colonel and a lieutenant, and wounded 15 enemy soldiers; and we destroyed some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 26 Oct 86 BK] /12858

VIETNAMESE FAMILIES IN BATTAMBANG--On 14 October, the Vietnamese enemy sent 100 families of Vietnamese nationals to settle in Sangke District of Battambang Province. Immediately after the Vietnamese nationals arrived in Sangke District, the Vietnamese enemy drove our people out of their homes, confiscated their houses and farmlands and gave them to the Vietnamese settlers. [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 30 Oct 86 BK] /12858

CANADIAN-RESIDENT CAMBODIANS RECEIVED--On 12 October, while in New York to attend the 41st session of the UN General Assembly, Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs, received a number of Cambodian residents in Canada. During this meeting, Vice President Khieu Samphan spoke on the CGDK's great national union policy and the current situation of our struggle against the Vietnamese aggressor, which is advancing in all aspects, particularly in the military field. Our compatriots expressed their satisfaction with the development of our struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and the CGDK's great national union policy. They pledged to do anything possible to contribute to our struggle to liberate our nation and race from the Vietnamese aggressors. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 29 Oct 86 BK] /12858

INDONESIAN VICE PRESIDENT REPLY--Your Excellency: I would like to express sincere thanks to you, and through you to the CGDK and its people for the cordial congratulatory message you sent me on the 41st anniversary of the Indonesian National Day. I am convinced that the traditional relations of friendship between our two countries will further develop in the coming years. I would like to wish you good health. May your country and people enjoy well-being and prosperity. [Dated] 9 September 1986. [Signed] Wirahadikusumah Umar, vice president of the Republic of Indonesia. [9 September Reply from Indonesian Vice President Wirahadikusumah Umar to Vice President Khieu Samphan] [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 1 Nov 86 BK] /12858

SRV TROOPS TO CAMBODIA--According to a report which has reached the Voice of the Khmer's newsroom, the Vietnamese have sent more than 5,000 fresh troops into Cambodia. According to the report, in October and November, the Vietnamese have sent many troops to Cambodia to replace the 10,000 troops withdrawn in June. Almost all these new Vietnamese troops have been sent to the western part of Cambodia where the resistance forces are launching vigorous activities. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 2 Nov 86 BK] /12858

CAMBODIAN BORDER SITUATION--The Supreme Command Information Office reported on the situation along the Thai-Cambodian border during the past week saying that reinforcements of the Vietnamese and Heng Samrin forces were sent to Samraong District and nearby Cambodian villages opposite Sangkha and Kapchoeng districts of Surin Province. Vietnamese and Heng Samrin forces also patrolled Route No 68 to check the operation of the guerrilla forces of Democratic Kampuchea. Vietnamese soldiers recruited a large number of people's oxcarts to transport weapons and war materials for Vietnamese units opposite Ban Kruat, Buri Ram Province. In Koh Kong and Kompong Som, Vietnamese forces conscripted Cambodians as young as 13 into the army. This forced a large number of Cambodians to flee and join the CGDK forces. Concerning fighting inside Cambodia, CGDK guerrilla forces continued to mount attacks, causing losses to Vietnamese soldiers in Ratanamondol District, and Phnum Kravanh District of Pursat Province. Concerning the situation at the Thai border, ammunition fired by Vietnam landed in Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province, and Muang District, Trat Province. There was no report on damage. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 27 Oct 86 BK] /12858

CSO: 4212/8

MINISTRY SPOKESMAN CONDEMNS U.S., UK ON SYRIA

BK031259 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1121 GMT 3 Nov 86

["Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns U.S. and British Hostile Acts Against Syria"--SPK headline; all quotation marks as received]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 3--The spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on Saturday afternoon issued a statement vehemently condemning the United States' and Great Britain's hostile acts against Syria.

The statement says:

"After having slanderously accused the Syrian Arab Republic of involving [as received] in a terrorist attempt to blow up an Israel plane at London airport, Great Britain and the United States are conducting an insane and feverish campaign against Syria.

Great Britain the United States withdrew its ambassador from Syria they even called upon their allies to take similar measures so as to impose sanctions against Syria. [sentence as received]

"The anti-Syrian manoeuvre engineered by Great Britain and the United States is not a new fact, but a new evidence of their policy of state terrorism, of which the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was already a victim. It is aimed at isolating Syria and imposing its influence and prestige on the region and the world over." This act constitutes a new violation of the international law and the U.N. Charter, an arrogant challenge to the progressive opinion in the world.

"Despite their efforts, this Anglo-American move has been strongly protested against by the world opinion even many Western countries, including Great Britain. [sentence as received]

/6662
CSO: 4200/94

HUN SEN DISCUSSES ASIAN SECURITY POST-VLADIVOSTOK

PM301745 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 42, 27 Oct 86 p 9

[Unnamed own correspondent interview with Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, and PRK foreign minister: "Realism Must Prevail in Politics"--date and place not given]

[Text] [Correspondent] What's your opinion of the proposed peace programme for the Asian-Pacific region that Mikhail Gorbachev announced in Vladivostok?

[Hun Sen] The statement made by general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee is of historic importance for the Asian and Pacific countries, for the whole planet. The initiatives, which are filled with a spirit of good will, are fresh evidence of the Soviet Union's peaceableness, of its highly responsible approach to the problem of safeguarding world peace.

The ideas and proposals put forward in Vladivostok accord with the most cherished aspirations of the people of Kampuchea. As everyone knows, we have paid a dear price for our freedom and independence -- I am referring to our long fight, together with the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Laos, against colonialism, militarism, imperialism and, finally, the Pol Pot regime of genocide that was even more barbarous than Hitler's. Peace is an indispensable condition for the fulfillment of our plans for the country's reconstruction. We have joined hands with Vietnam and Laos in order to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

The government and people of Kampuchea welcome and fully support the constructive initiatives contained in the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev. We are prepared to cooperate with the U.S.S.R. and with all countries in carrying out these initiatives. It is our firm conviction that much can be achieved by joint effort. The Soviet proposals, which accord with mankind's age-old aspirations for peace and justice, will serve the cause of security, good-neighbourliness and cooperation in the Asian-Pacific region.

[Correspondent] What, in your opinion, are the ways to ensure peace and security in the region?

[Hun Sen] As a result of the policy of wars and confrontation pursued by the United States of America and other reactionary forces, the situation in Southeast Asia remains tense. Naturally this worries the three countries of Indo-China. Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have proved their good will by putting forward what we believe to be

important proposals aimed at making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, friendship, cooperation and good-neighbourliness. Other convincing manifestations of our good will have been the five partial reductions of the Vietnamese volunteer contingents in Kampuchea at the request of the Kampuchean Government and under a bilateral agreement. These troops will be completely withdrawn from the country by 1990.

The fraternal countries of Indo-China believe that the situation in Kampuchea could be discussed, along with other questions, at negotiations between the Indo-China states and ASEAN. Such negotiations, which Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos have proposed must certainly center on problems of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Reactionary forces, the enemies of Kampuchea have not abandoned their sinister schemes. But there is no bringing back the black times to our revived country. We believe that our cause is just and it is our conviction that realism should prevail in the policy of all the countries of the region. This will pave the way towards much coveted peace and stability.

/6091

CSO: 4200/87

SCHOLAR REBUTS CHARGE OF SRV SUZERAINTY IN PRK

Bangkok THE NATION in English 4 Oct 86 p 3

[Text]

THE Phnom Penh government is now too well established to have to negotiate on equal terms with the Kampuchean resistance coalition, a visiting historian said yesterday.

Michael Vickery, a research fellow with the Centre of Asian Studies in Australia's Adelaide University, told a largely unsympathetic audience that the peace proposal presented last March by the three-party Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea was "inappropriate and unacceptable."

"I think that the eight-point programme was too little too late," said Vickery, who has written extensively on Kampuchea following travels and research.

The eight-year Kampuchean conflict would better be ended if Western nations began recognizing the People's Republic of Kampuchea, lending the Phnom Penh government further legitimacy and support, Vickery said. The PRK, headed by Heng Samrin, has been in power since Vietnamese troops captured the city in January 1979.

Vickery claimed to have information on good authority that significant Western powers were considering such a move. But he declined during a subsequent interview with *The Nation* to cite specifics, saying a statement might damage prospects.

Vickery's appearance before about 100 people at Chulalongkorn University grew into a spirited debate, as at one point a representative of Prince Norodom Sihanouk commandeered a microphone atop the podium to dispute the scholar's statements. Truong Mealy, director of the Department of Education and Culture for the former Kampuchean king who now heads the resistance coalition, said negotiated progress toward peace would be preferable to continue violence.

"As long as you use some saliva, then you can save some blood," Mealy said.

Vickery noted that many people in Thailand oppose his opinions. "At least no one threw eggs," he said after the session.

Members of the audience questioned Vickery's reading of the amount of popular support existing in Kampuchea for the PRK. If indeed Heng Samrin's regime has the people's acquiescence for want of a better alternative, the PRK would have nothing to lose by holding a general election as suggested by the resistance, questioners said.

"I think opening up the country to a totally free general election would be a disaster," Vickery said. He said holding an election would require disarmament of all factions; Kampuchea lacks the experience to ensure a fair election; and history shows United Nations supervision would offer no guarantees of clean elections. Under the current circumstances, the election winner would be the faction that could muster the most physical power, he said.

Vickery described three visits he has made to Vietnam and Kampuchea in the last five years, painting a picture of a country that is moving in sensible economic and political directions in the wake of destruction left by the Pol Pot regime. He minimized Vietnam's current influence over Phnom Penh, and he said that from what he has been able to determine, Vietnamese immigration into Kampuchea is not a significant factor as some would say.

"The (local) government is not run by Vietnamese, nor is the party leadership run by Vietnamese — they are all Khmers," Vickery said.

Only a "total military defeat" could push the PRK into accepting terms suggested by the eight-point resistance proposal, he said. However, elimination of the "Pol Pot clique" from the coalition could perhaps produce some movement, he added.

/6091

CSO: 4200/87

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

PRACHEACHON REJECTS UN RESOLUTION ON CAMBODIA

BK300915 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 29 Oct 86

[PRACHEACHON Commentary: "All Resolutions Concerning Cambodia Adopted Without the Participation and Approval of the PRK Are Considered Null and Void"--date not given]

[Text] Recently, at its 41st session, the UN General Assembly once again debated and adopted the so-called resolution on the Cambodian situation.

It is common knowledge that those who brought up the question of the situation in Cambodia are persons who seek to distort the truth and prolong the instability in Cambodia and who, before the immutable truths of history, knowingly ignore the brutal crimes perpetrated against nearly half the people in the country by the genocidal Pol Pot gang--a gang which, because of the support and assistance of imperialist and expansionist forces, continues to sneak in and sabotage the rebirth of the Cambodian people.

For the past nearly 8 years, the Government of the PRK, the sole authentic and legal representative of the Cambodian people, has maintained control over all the nation's territory. The debate at the United Nations on the Cambodian situation, like the adoption of the resolution concerning Cambodia without the participation and approval of the PRK, constitutes a blatantly illegal act that is regarded as null and void and interference in the internal affairs of the Cambodian people, an act that runs counter to the UN Charter and to international law. Not only have the erroneous resolutions of the United Nations concerning Cambodia failed to assist efforts to settle problems in the region, but they have also brought about ugly consequences, for these resolutions--in the hands of the reactionary forces--have brought great tension to Southeast Asia and hampered the prevailing trend toward dialogue in the region.

Only in the (?UN forum) can the imperialist and expansionist forces boost the morale and restore the respectability of the reactionary Khmer group which are being seriously shaken, divided, and defeated, disintegrating with each passing day. At the same time, this forum is used to counter the good-will proposals raised in the communiques of the foreign ministers' conference of the three Indochinese countries--particularly the communique dated 28 February 1986. This is part of the effort to make up for the

serious setbacks suffered by the genocidal Pol Pot gang and its boss at the eighth summit conference of the non-aligned countries held recently in Harare, capital of Zimbabwe.

This latest erroneous resolution of the United Nations on Cambodia was made possible by deception and the pressure applied to a number of UN member countries. The resolution does not accord with reality and justice, nor does it correctly reflect the truth and attitude of large segments of public opinion which, on a daily basis, demand that the genocidal Pol Pot gang be eliminated. On the contrary, this erroneous resolution only serves those who have generated this devious maneuver, engineered to bring about an arbitrary and unreasonable solution which demands the withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia while making no mention of the support and assistance rendered to the genocidal Pol Pot gang. Its aim is to try by all means to legitimize the gang and permit it to use the label of the so-called CGDK in order to return to power in Cambodia and once again resume the massacre of the Cambodian people.

Not only does this erroneous resolution constitute blatant interference in Cambodia's internal affairs, but it also violates the Cambodian people's right to self-determination and blocks the trend toward dialogue in the search for a correct solution to the Cambodian problem on the road to restoring peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Together with the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao people, the Cambodian people energetically condemn the dark schemes of those forces who engineered the resolution on Cambodia just adopted at the United Nations. Once again, the principled stand of the PRK was clearly pointed out in the letter of Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, addressed to the secretary general of the United Nations, in which it was stated that all resolutions concerning Cambodia agreed upon without the approval and participation of the PRK as the sole authentic and legal representative of the Cambodian people, constitutes wanton interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign country and a gross violation of the UN Charter. All such resolutions are considered null and void, and are no more than a vain exercise that can mar the prestige of the United Nations. All efforts to enable the genocidal criminals and their accomplices, who are in exile and are acting as lackeys of foreigners, to return to power constitute an obstacle to the trend toward dialogue and to an equitable political settlement of all problems in the region. Such endeavors are doomed to fail.

/12858

CSO: 4212/8

CHEA SIM VISITS KOMPONG SPEU PROVINCE

BK031258 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1057 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Chea Sim, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defense of the Kampuchean fatherland recently made a tour of Kompong Speu Province where he called on the local inhabitants, had working sessions with the local authorities.

Kompong Speu Province, 48 km west of Phnom Penh, has gradually changed its face since the liberation day, January 1979, under the leadership of the PRPK. This year, the Kompong Sepu population, despite a long spell of severe drought, had managed to put 53,700 ha under rice, restored and strengthened 640 small and medium-sized reservoirs, dykes and dams and dredged more canals, which all are capable of watering some 4,000 ha of dry-season rice, two times the number in the previous year.

In the 1985-86 dry season, 300 km of local road were built, linking one district to another, and facilitating the province's trade activities while more state shops were set up in communes and districts, in the service of the population. The local revolutionary armed forces have been strengthened with more young people joined the Army and militia forces. [sentence as received]

Talking to the provincial authorities, Chairman Chea Sim commended the Kompong Speu population for their great efforts in overcoming difficulties as well as their achievements in the past years. He also urged them to work harder for the national defense and construction, pointing to the necessity to expand the irrigation network and intensive farming, and apply scientific farming technique into production so as to quickly improve the people's living conditions.

During his stay, Chea Sim also attended the sixth provincial Buddhist conference, praising the Buddhist monks, laymen and the whole population for their active contribution to the implementation of all the party and state resolutions, especially the national programme for socio-economic and cultural rehabilitation up to 1990, which resulted in new schools, hospitals, bridges and roads in the locality.

After underlining the role and tasks of the front organization, Chea Sim exposed the moves and crimes committed against the Kampuchean people by the Polpotist clique, which has disguised itself as the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea", and international reactionaries, including the ultrarightists in Bangkok ruling circles who have stubbornly continued backing those Khmer traitors in an attempt to undermine the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people.

Chea Sim also pointed to the importance to strengthen the national unity and international solidarity and friendship, especially the special militant solidarity and friendship among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, as an important factor for defending peace in the Indochinese peninsula and contributing to peace in Southeast Asia and the world over.

Also during his stay, Chea Sim called on the provincial orphanage where he gave clothes and school materials to the children, and visited the O Krang Ambel reservoir, Voar Sar commune of Samraong District.

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CSO: 4200/94

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 20-26 OCTOBER

BK271043 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 20-26 October:

National level: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1056 GMT on 20 October reports that the monsoon rice cropping in Cambodia had, by 9 October, been done on 71 percent of the 1.77 million hectares earmarked for this season. It is expected to be completed now with a total result of only 76 percent of the plan. The unsuccessful result is caused by unfavorable weather, drought and flood, which had destroyed, according to a report of the Ministry of Agriculture, 33,920 hectares of rice fields. Anyhow, the northwestern province of Kratie planted rice on 99 percent of the planned area, while the provinces of Prey Veng, Kompong Chhnang, and Svay Rieng fulfilled from 80 to 85 percent. Kampot Province which took the lead in rice production last year, achieved only 71 percent. Besides, Battambang Province, the biggest rice producer in Kampuchea with 320,000 hectares of rice fields, attained only 54 percent and other drought-stricken provinces such as Kompong Speu and Takeo finished their rice cultivation on only 50 percent of the planned area.

According to SPK in French at 0407 GMT on 26 October, by the beginning of October, peasants throughout the country put 78,000 hectares under subsidiary crops out of the 119,810 hectares earmarked for this year. Taking the lead were Kandal and Kompong Cham provinces with respectively 13,326 and 11,722 hectares of corn. Kompong Cham, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Takeo, and Kampot planted manioc on 959 hectares, 692 hectares, 680 hectares, 674 hectares, and 565 hectares respectively.

Battambang Province: SPK in English at 1100 GMT on 21 October reports that in the first 9 months of this year, this province reclaimed 100,720 hectares of wasteland, nearly 9,000 hectares over the same period last year. This makes up 20 percent of the national target for this year. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 25 October reports that by the first week of September, the provincial trade service had bought more than 56,960 metric tons of paddy and collected more than 4,820 metric tons in patriotic contributions from the peasants.

Kandal Province: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1105 GMT on 22 October reports that in 2 months ending 15 October, the provincial trade service of Kandal Province bought from the peasants 7,200 metric tons of their surplus corn, up by 2,000 metric tons over the corresponding period last year. Taking the lead were Kaoh Thom and Leuk Dek districts with their respective tonnage of 1,960 and 1,630 metric tons. SPK in French at 0407 GMT on 26 October reports that at the beginning of this month, officials from various public services helped the peasants in this province to transplant more than 300 hectares of rice and harvest 8 hectares of early rice planted since the beginning of the rainy season.

Koh Kong Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 23 October quotes the deputy party secretary and head of the organization commission of this province as saying that in 1986 the province produced 5,525 hectares of monsoon rice out of the 9,000 hectares planned for the year, put more than 396 hectares under subsidiary food crops and 134 hectares under industrial crops, and raised 6,146 head of cattle.

Kompong Speu Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 26 October reports that by 16 October, peasants in Kong Pisei District had transplanted more than 13,000 hectares of various types of rice out of 14,500 hectares earmarked for the season. They also put 800 hectares under subsidiary food crops and more than 300 others under vegetables.

Kompong Som City: SPK in French at 1142 GMT on 20 October says that during the first 9 months of the year, peasants in this port city reclaimed 436 hectares of wasteland, which brings its cultivable area to 10,486 hectares. According to SPK in French at 0407 GMT on 26 October, by the beginning of October, more than 5,390 hectares of various types of rice had been planted in Prey Nop District where peasants are busy transplanting 2,250 hectares of rice. Phnom Penh Radio at 1300 GMT on 25 October reports that by 20 September, peasants in this port city had transplanted nearly 7,600 hectares of various types of rice or 69 percent of plan.

Kompong Thom Province: SPK in English at 1105 GMT on 22 October reports that because of mid-season drought and flood, peasants in Kompong Thom Province had, by 10 October, covered only more than 100,000 hectares with rice, or around 76 percent of the areas planned for this monsoon rice cultivation. But 8,302 hectares of the planted areas were destroyed by either flood or drought. To cope with these natural calamities, they have accelerated rice planting by putting a lot of emphasis on the high-yield IR-36 and IR-41 rice varieties on those areas. As a result, 2,086 hectares were also put under those strains. For this coming dry-season rice cropping, the peasants are repairing farm tools and readying draft animals and rice seed, especially IR-36 and IR-42 rice seed, to fulfill their new target. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 20 October reports that by 10 September, the trade service in this province had bought more than 3,270 metric tons of paddy from peasants and collected more than 540 metric tons in patriotic contributions from them.

Preay Vihear Province: Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 20 October reports that by the end of August, peasants of Theng Meanchey District had planted more than 170 hectares of slash-and-burn rice and more than 50 hectares of broadcast rice and transplanted more than 700 hectares of various types of rice.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: According to SPK in English at 1105 GMT on 22 October, by September peasants in this province, had in spite of flood and drought put 120,000 hectares under rice or 70 percent of plan. The planted areas included 17,400 hectares of short-term rice, 6,300 hectares of dibbling rice, 43,900 hectares of medium-term rice. Taking the lead was Banteay Srei District, which cultivated rice or 5,100 hectares or 100 hectares over the plan. Besides, the peasants also planted subsidiary food crops such as corn, beans, sesame, potatoes, sugarcane, and vegetables on 5,350 hectares. They plan to put 5,000 hectares under rice in the coming dry season. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 24 October says that by 25 October Chong Kal District had transplanted more than 3,300 hectares of rice or more than 89 percent of plan. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 26 October says that by mid-October, peasants in Kralanh District had transplanted and sowed more than 19,600 hectares of various types of rice or 80 percent of plan and put more than 200 other hectares under subsidiary food crops.

Svay Rieng Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 23 October reports that by September, peasants in Romeas Hek District had transplanted 22,100 hectares of various types of rice. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 24 October reports that by early October, peasants in Svay Teap District had sowed 6,500 hectares of rice out of the 21,500 hectares earmarked for the whole season and put 1,100 hectares under subsidiary food crops and more than 5,200 others under vegetables.

Takeo Province: Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 24 October reports that by the end of September, Angkor Boprei District had bought more than 1,600 metric tons of rice and collected more than 330 metric tons in patriotic contributions from the peasants.

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CSO: 4212/8

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 27 OCTOBER-2 NOVEMBER

BK031301 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 27 October-2 November:

National level: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1157 GMT on 30 October reports that up to now, peasants throughout the country have covered 78,000 hectares with subsidiary food crops, including 41,900 hectares of maize and red corn. Leading the maize planting were the provinces of Kompong Cham and Kandal with their respective areas of 11,700 hectares and 13,320 hectares. Besides maize, cassava was planted on 959, 692, and 680 hectares respectively in Kompong Cham, Siem Reap, and Kompong Thom provinces. Takeo and Kampot provinces led in sweet potato planting with their respective areas of 674 and 565 hectares. According to the Ministry of Agriculture statistics this year, the red corn area increased by 1,350 hectares, the cassava plots by 730 hectares, and the sweet potato fields by 590 hectares over last year.

Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1122 GMT on 2 November says that early this month, the Ministry of Agriculture supplied various provinces of the country with 4,350 metric tons of chemical fertilizer and 15,000 metric tons of rice seeds.

Battambang Province: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1103 GMT on 2 November reports that by mid-October this year, peasants in Ek Phnum District had planted rice on some 7,000 hectares out of the 9,350 hectares planned for this monsoon rice cultivation. To fulfill the plan at the end of this monsoon rice cropping, they have accelerated rice planting by using short-term rice strains. Topping the targets were the communes of Samraong Knong and Peam Ek. Besides planting rice, the peasants also covered thousands of hectares with subsidiary food and industrial crops, of which, 1,800 hectares were covered with jute, which yielded 900 metric tons. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 31 October says that during the first 9 months of October, peasants in this province reclaimed more than 10,700 hectares of wasteland.

Kandal Province: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1103 GMT on 29 October reports that for the coming dry-season rice cropping, Kandal Province plans to put 35,000 hectares under rice with the IR-36 and IR-42 varieties. Phnom Penh

SPK in English at 1103 GMT on 2 November reports that peasants in Ponhea Loe District plan to put 3,500 hectares under dry-season rice as soon as the Mekong River's water subsides. Three hundred metric tons of short-term rice seeds were already prepared. Of the area, 3,200 hectares, expected to be covered with IR-36 rice variety, were already plowed by peasants in Kompong Oh, Kaoh Chen, and Prek Ta Ten Communes which will put 755 hectares, 645 hectares, and 453 hectares respectively under this rice. The same SPK report says that this year, Khsach Kandal District distinguished itself among the province's 10 districts in this monsoon rice farming by putting 5,867 hectares under rice, topping its plan by 6 percent.

According to Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1122 GMT on 2 November, the peasants in this province have since mid-August sold the state 7,200 metric tons of corn, or 88 percent of their annual plan and an increase of 2,000 metric tons over the same period last year. Taking the lead were Kaoh Thom and Leuk Dek districts with respectively 1,960 metric tons and 1,630 metric tons, followed by Lvea Em (1,500 metric tons) and S'ang (1,330 metric tons).

Kompong Chhnang Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1149 GMT on 28 October says that since the beginning of the main rice cropping season, more than 19,500 hectares of land have been put under rice, including 4,500 hectares seeded and 10,200 hectares transplanted. Besides rice, Kompong Chhnang also planted industrial and subsidiary food crops on more than 2,500 hectares and reclaimed more than 3,000 hectares of wasteland.

Kompong Speu Province: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1103 GMT on 29 October reports that by 20 October peasants in this province had, despite mid-monsoon drought and flood, put under rice 53,700 hectares of which 29,000 hectares was planted in the last month when there was enough rain. The figure represents only 63 percent of the plan for this year's monsoon rice cropping.

Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1104 GMT on 30 October says that because of drought, peasants in Kong Pisei District have planted rice on only 10,340 hectares, some 70 percent of the plan. However, local authorities have worked out a plan for some of the district's communes with small- and medium-size reservoirs to plant rice on 300 additional hectares in the coming dry season. The district plans to restore the "O Treng" dam in Chongruk Commune capable of holding water for 22,000 hectares of ricefields and hundreds of hectares of subsidiary food crops. The restoration would be funded by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Kompong Thom Province: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1103 GMT on 29 October reports that by September, peasants in this province had, apart from the hard work on rice farming, harvested cassava on 1,130 hectares and sweet potato on 332 hectares, with the output of 4,520 and 6,641 metric tons respectively. Meanwhile, the peasants had planted 637,130 bushes of manioc and covered 1,552 hectares with industrial and other subsidiary food crops such as jute, sugarcane, beans, etc. They also covered several thousands of hectares with maize.

Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1103 GMT on 2 November reports that by mid-October, peasants in Stoung District had put 11,220 hectares under rice, including 6,610 hectares of floating rice. They had also covered 700 hectares with subsidiary food crops, such as corn, cassava, sweet potato, and vegetables and 90 hectares with such industrial crops as peanut, sesame, jute, and sugarcane.

According to Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 28 October, peasants in Santuk District had by the end of September planted more than 15,700 hectares of various types of rice. According to Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 1 November, women in this province have helped plant more than 89,000 hectares of various types of rice.

Kratie Province: Phnom Penh radio at 2300 GMT on 28 October reports that by mid-October, peasants in Chhlong District had sold more than 117 metric tons of sesame to the state. Their plan is to sell 150 metric tons of sesame to the state.

Prey Veng Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 30 October says that by 15 September, peasants in Mesang District had transplanted more than 21,050 hectares of rice, including more than 2,250 hectares of early rice, more than 9,690 hectares of medium rice, more than 8,750 hectares of late rice, and more than 330 hectares of IR rice varieties.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1122 GMT on 2 November reports that by mid-September, peasants of this province had, despite natural calamities, plowed 120,000 hectares, or 70 percent of their plan for this dry season and covered 5,350 other hectares with subsidiary and industrial crops. Leading was Banteay Srei District with 5,100 hectares of rice. For the coming dry season, the province plans to grow 5,000 hectares of rice. According to Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1130 GMT on 30 October, peasants in Srei Snam District had by mid-October fulfilled 95 percent of their plan for this monsoon by putting 8,100 hectares under rice, or 360 hectares more than the same period last year.

According to Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 28 October, peasants in Banteay Srei District had by mid-October transplanted more than 1,840 hectares of late rice and 457 hectares of early rice and put 15 hectares under corn, nearly 40 hectares under potato, and 153 hectares under sesame. Phnom Penh at 2300 GMT on 28 October says that by the last week of September peasants in Chikreng District had put more than 27,000 hectares under monsoon rice, or more than 68 percent of the plan, and more than 1,340 hectares under industrial and subsidiary food crops. They have also sold the state more than 150 metric tons of sesame. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 30 October reports that by the first week of October, peasants in Samraong District had put nearly 4,240 hectares under various types of rice and more than 200 hectares under subsidiary food crops.

Stung Treng Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0416 GMT on 1 November reports that Sesan District has so far put under rice 1,260 hectares of the 1,330 hectares planned for this monsoon rice cropping.

Takeo Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0440 GMT on 29 October reports that during the first week of October, this province put 17,000 hectares under rice, bringing the cultivated area to 132,860 hectares, or nearly 90 percent of the plan for the main rice planting season. Besides rice, Takeo also planted subsidiary food crops on 3,700 hectares. According to Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1122 GMT on 2 November, peasants in Bati District while transplanting rice on 1,900 hectares, repaired 23 dikes, dug 5 water reservoirs, and weeded 100 hectares of ricefields.

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CSO: 4212/8

BRIEFS

COMMUNIST YOUTH DELEGATION LEAVES--Phnom Penh SPK October 29--The delegation of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union led by its Second Secretary Ha Quang Yeu, left Phnom Penh yesterday. The delegation was seen off at Pochengton Airport by Men Kuon, standing members of the People's Revolutionary Youth Union of Kampuchea and Vice President of the Association of Revolutionary Youth of Kampuchea; and other Kampuchean youth representatives. Do Minh Chau, Vietnamese counsellor was also on hand. While in Kampuchea, the delegation was warmly received by Chea Sim, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for [the Defence and Construction of the Kampuchean Fatherland], Sam Sundoeun, acting secretary of the People's Revolutionary Youth Union of Kampuchea and president of the Association of Revolutionary Youth of Kampuchea. The delegation signed with a Kampuchean youth delegation a five-year cooperation agreement for 1986-1990. Under the agreement, the two sides will promote their bilateral cooperation in culture, newspaper printing and propaganda work. The delegation also visited the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide, the former royal palace, the Kampuchean-USSR Friendship Technical Institute, a blanket factory in a western suburb of Phnom Penh and a model village in Kandal Province. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1051 GMT 29 Oct 86 BK] /6662

SOVIET LECTURERS--Phnom Penh SPK October 22--Khoy Khunhuor, member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of its Commission for Propaganda and Education, received in Phnom Penh Monday morning a delegation of Soviet party lecturers led by A. Demchentko. [Spelling as received] Khoy Khunhuor valued the guests' working visit as a good occasion to make Kampuchean cadres and workers better understand the 27th CPSU Congress resolutions especially on the Soviet Union's policy of peace. For his part, A. Demchentko informed the host of the result of the Soviet lecturers' activities here and stressed on the necessity to develop cooperation between the propaganda organs of the two parties so as to meet the need of the revolution in the two countries. Later in the day the delegation left Phnom Penh, concluding its two-week visit to Kampuchea where it gave 11 lectures to various public offices and ministries in Phnom Penh City and Kandal Province, visited the former Royal Palace, the National Museum, the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide, the Cuu Long Orphanage in Phnom Penh, and the pneumatic tyre factory at Takhmao in Kandal Province. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1101 GMT 22 Oct 86 BK] /6662

RETURNEES IN SIEM REAP--Phnom Penh SPK October 20--In the first nine months of this year, 153 persons misguided by the enemy propaganda reported themselves to the revolutionary authorities in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, 300 km northwest of Phnom Penh, bringing along 101 assorted guns and other military equipment. The returnees, among them nine people rallied early this month [as received], included 34 Polpotists, 89 Sereikas (Sonsannians) and 30 Sihanoukists. They were provided with necessities by the authorities and the population to embark on a new life. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1101 GMT 30 Oct 86 BK] /6662

KOH KONG OFFICIAL ON MILITARY SUCCESSES--During the first 9 months of 1986, we killed 118 enemies, wounded 14, captured 30 other alive, and put out of action 86 others. We seized 99 assorted weapons, 2,023 rounds of assorted ammunition, 92 mines, 17 hand grenades, 7 compasses, 2 field radios, and 675 kg of rice. [Statement by (Din Leav), deputy secretary of Koh Kong Province's provisional party committee and chief of the province's organization commission to station correspondent--recorded] [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 23 Oct 86 BK] /12858

MILITARY ACTIVITY SUMMARY--Last week, in their operations launched in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, our revolutionary armed forces put out of action 296 enemies, including 118 killed, 12 wounded, 95 captured alive, and 59 surrendered on the spot. They seized 136 assorted weapons and a large quantity of war materiel and destroyed 2 trucks. In their independent operations, our revolutionary armed forces put out of action 124 enemies, including 6 killed, 12 wounded, and 32 captured alive. They also seized 41 assorted weapons and some war materiel. [From the "Weekly Roundup of Salient Events" feature] [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 23 Oct 86 BK] /12858

LIBYAN MINISTER THANKS HUN SEN--Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of Foreign Affairs of the PRK, recently received a message of thanks from Kamil Hasan Mansur, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The message said, among other things: I am greatly impressed by your message sent to me on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the Great September Revolution. I deeply thank you for this message and wish you greater successes, happiness, and good health. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Oct 86 BK]/12858

CHEA SIM RECEIVES POLISH ENVOY--On the morning of 24 October 1986 at the Chamka Mon State Palace, Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, granted an audience to Comrade Josef Kobiak, new ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to Cambodia. Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Chea Sim expressed warm welcome to the ambassador and sincere thanks to the Polish Party, government, and people for their firm support assistance--moral and material--to the Cambodian revolution. He

noted that like previous diplomatic missions, this mission of the new Polish ambassador is positively contributing to strengthening and expanding the bond of solidarity, friendship, and all-around cooperation of the two countries. The comrade added that through this diplomatic mission, Cambodia will also gain more experience in improving its legislative work. In his reply, the comrade Polish ambassador highly valued the development of the Cambodian revolution and stressed that he would make every effort to carry out his diplomatic mission in Cambodia successfully, thus contributing to developing Cambodia's economic and social affairs in accordance with the program set forth by the Fifth KPRP Congress. The comrade ambassador also reaffirmed support for the Cambodian people's just struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Oct 86 BK] /12858

SUMMARY OF ENEMY CASUALTIES--Last week, our armed forces and the Vietnamese Army volunteers put out of action 284 enemy remnants, including 118 killed, 95 captured alive, 12 wounded, and 59 surrendered. We seized 138 assorted weapons and destroyed 2 trucks and 9 boats. In their independent operations, our armed forces put out of action 112 enemy remnants, including 11 killed, [figure indistinct] wounded, and 32 captured alive, and seized [words indistinct] and some war materiel. [From the "Weekly Roundup of Salient Events" feature] [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 30 Oct 86 BK] /12858

SRV DELEGATION WELCOMED--Phnom Penh SPK 31 October--A delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Disabled Soldiers and Social Affairs led by Minister Song Hao arrived in Phnom Penh Thursday for an official friendship visit to Kampuchea. The delegation was warmly greeted at Pochentong airport by Nam Sabun and Duong Chum, respectively Kampuchean minister and deputy minister of war invalids and social action; and other Kampuchean officials. Vietnamese ambassador Ngo Dien was also on hand. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 0434 GMT 31 Oct 86 BK] /12858

GDR LEADERS THANK OFFICIALS--Recently, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, received a message of thanks from Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Horst Sindermann, chairman of the People's Chamber presidium of the GDR. The message said in substance: We would like to express most cordial thanks to you, communists, and workers of the PRK, for the fraternal greetings and congratulations sent to us on the GDR's 37th founding anniversary. We agree with you in your firm belief that the close friendship and fruitful cooperation between our two parties, states, and people will further expand and deepen for the benefit of peace and socialism. Please accept our wishes for good health and vigorous energy in carrying out your tasks. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 2 Nov 86 BK] /12858

CSO: 4212/8

RADIO COMMENTARY ON JOINT U.S.-JAPAN EXERCISE

BK040520 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The United States and Japan last week started their joint military exercise on the areas of the northernmost Japanese Island of Hokkaido and in the Pacific Ocean near the Soviet Union. Following is our commentary on their war game:

This is not the first time the roars of cannons, planes, warships of the United States and Japan are heard in Japanese waters. THE WASHINGTON POST reported on 13 August that the U.S. and Japan will conduct at least 15 such war games this year. The current last year exercise conducted by the U.S. and Japan involved 13,000 soldiers of naval, ground, and air forces of the two countries, more than 100 planes, 20 warships including submarines. [sentence as heard]

Worthy of note is that for the first time the U.S. Air Force stationed in South Korea also takes part in the exercise. Opposition parties in Japan term this war game as sabotaging peace constitution of Japan and deeply involving Japan in the U.S. strategy in Asia. Realities show that under the Nakasone administration, the military and political collusion between Japan and the United States has been further strengthened. Japan has become an unsinkable aircraft carrier of the United States on the Pacific Ocean. The Japanese ruling circles grossly violated the nonnuclear principle stipulated by many Japanese judicial documents. For instance, in August this year the U.S. nuclear-armed aircraft carrier "New Jersey" [as heard] called at the Japanese port of Sasebo. U.S. nuclear-powered submarines on 22 occasions entered this Japanese port. More seriously still, the Japanese authorities have allowed the United States to deploy Tomahawk missiles on its fleet in the Pacific Ocean and deploy many F-16 planes capable of carrying nuclear weapons in Misawa base near the Soviet Union. There are now nearly 100 U.S. military bases with 50,000 American troops in Japan.

What is the intention of Washington and Tokyo ruling circles through their conduction of joint military exercise, assembling of the U.S. military forces in Japan? Mr Parker, rector of university research (?institute) in Washington, said that such war games are necessary because the U.S. and Japanese forces can join their action in case of an outbreak of war. In an article on 13 August, THE WASHINGTON POST quoted the Soviet press as saying that those war games are in preparation for an aggression against the Soviet Union. It is an evidence showing Tokyo's willingness to carry out military operation abroad. This is not beneficial for the security and peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

RADIO SAYS THAI ACTS AGAINST PRK CONTINUE

BK001309 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Unattributed Article]

[Text] The Thai authorities are trying to deny aggressive actions against the PRK, especially the Thai troop incursion into Kampuchean territory on 15 October 1986. In this connection, here is a sampling of public opinion on Thai provocative actions against Kampuchea.

On 15 October Thai troops under artillery and air cover attacked and occupied hill 537 situated deep inside Ampil in the southwestern province of Battambang. In fact, this is not for the first time Thailand conducted such blatant provocation against Kampuchea. Since early October hundreds of similar actions have occurred. From 2-26 October Thai aircraft made 22 flights over Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province of Kampuchea. Thailand's armed vessels made 500 intrusions into Kampuchean waters off Koh Kong and Kaoh Tang islands. Also in this period, Thai troops made more than 100 artillery and mortar shellings onto Kampuchean territory. The assault on Hill 537 in southwest Ampil by Thai tanks and ground forces was preceded by the slamming of 3,100 artillery rounds on the hill and surrounding areas.

Public opinion remarked that these actions of Thailand against Kampuchea stem from Bangkok's territorial ambitions. This solution of Thailand has been further evidenced by the fact that in the past few days Thailand has tried all means to encourage Kampuchean refugees, nationals of the Kampuchean western border provinces, to take the Thai nationality. They continue to connive with the Khmer reactionaries hiding on Thai soil to carry out sabotage activities against the PRK.

THE TIMES OF INDIA on Monday editorially said that Thailand has given assurances and material support for the forces hostile to the Phnom Penh administration. They are taking the lead in rejecting the seat of the PRK at the United Nations. What will the Thai authorities (?gain) from their hostile acts against the PRK?

THE BANGKOK POST said recently that those actions by the Thai authorities would only aggravate the tension in Southeast Asia. For its part, the REUTER news agency said the Thai authorities' actions have met with strong protests from political activists and people in Thailand.

We have (?once) taken note of Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's statement that Thailand would not allow its territory to be used to destabilize and sabotage the governments of neighboring countries. It is regrettable that Thailand's deeds did not match its words. [words indistinct] Thai acts and land-grabbing attacks against Kampuchea.

HANOI RADIO ON THAILAND DENIAL OF CAMBODIA INVASION

O@030323 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] Listeners, the Thai authorities are trying to deny they have invaded Cambodia, in a vain attempt to hide their crime of armed intrusion into Cambodia on 15 October. What is the truth of the matter? Our station commentator will talk on this question.

On 15 October, under air and artillery cover, Thai troops launched an offensive against height 537, southwest of Ampil in Battambang Province, Cambodia. It must be pointed out that this was not the first time the Thai authorities have taken brutal, aggressive action. In October this year, they concocted a hundred similar incidents. From 2 to 26 October, the Thai side ordered the Air Force to intrude into airspace over Cambodia's Siem Reap, Oddar Mean Chey, and other provinces by making 22 sorties, and 500 vessels to intrude into Cambodia's territorial seas and conduct reconnaissance in waters off Koh Tang Island and Koh Kong. During the same period, the Thai side used a variety of big guns in the Thai-Cambodian border area to bombard an in-depth area of Cambodia more than 100 times. Before invading Height 537, southwest of Ampil in Cambodia, Thai Artillery had fired over 3,100 shells in the vicinity. The Thai side also dispatched many groups of infantrymen and tanks to encroach upon that area. World media point out that Thailand's flagrant invasion has shown its ambition to expand into Cambodia.

/12624

CSO: 4500/143

SRV SENDS GREETINGS TO ALBANIAN PARTY CONGRESS

OW031611 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi 3 Nov [dateline as received]--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has described the upcoming 9th National Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour (A.P.L.) as an important event in the political life of the Albanian people.

In a message of greetings today to the congress, the Vietnamese Party Central Committee noted: "Bringing into full play the glorious victories over the Italian and German fascists in the past, the Albanian people quickly healed the wounds of war and reconstructed their homeland, transforming Albania from a feudal, backward country into a socialist one, bypassing the period of capitalist development.

"Under the leadership of the A.P.L. headed formerly by comrade Enver Hoxha and now by comrade Ramiz Alia, the Albanian working people, with industry and creativeness in labour, have overcome difficulties and hardships and completely changed the image of the country: Albania today is a country of developed agriculture, industry, and advanced culture and education. The people's living conditions is improving increasingly".

The message continued: "The C.P.V. and the Vietnamese people rejoice at the great achievements recorded by the fraternal Albanian people. We are deeply convinced that in the light of resolutions to be adopted at the congress, the working class and the entire Albanian people will certainly gain still more successes in building socialism, positively contributing to peace in the Balkan Peninsula, in Europe and the rest of the world."

/12624

CSO: 4200/104

BRIEFS

INDOCHINESE, ASEAN DELEGATIONS MEET--While attending the 15 to 19 October International Peace Year Congress in Copenhagen, Denmark, delegations from the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam met, informed each other of activities in response to the International Peace Year, and exchanged views on issues in the Southeast Asian region. The delegates heartily welcomed the International Peace Year Congress and the Copenhagen appeal, and were firmly convinced that the congress will contribute to promoting closer solidarity and unification of actions among the anti-nuclear peace forces and movement throughout the world to safeguard peace and mankind's future. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Oct 86 BK] /12858

GDR ENVOY VISITS PHAM VAN DONG--Hanoi 4 Nov (VNA)--Ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to Vietnam Hermann Schwiesau today paid a farewell visit to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong before leaving for home for a new assignment. Chairman Pham Van Dong had a cordial conversation with the GDR diplomat. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 4 Nov 86 OW] /12624

SRV GREETES CONGRESS--Hanoi 3 Nov (VNA)--The Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee today extended its greetings to the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Argentina (CPA). The message said: "We are glad at the achievements made by the CPA and the Argentinian National Democratic forces in restoring democracy, thus opening a new prospect for the struggle for the future of the country. The message expressed its belief that the congress will be a step forward in the fight conducted by the communists the working class and the entire people of Argentina to further consolidate, the achievements, broaden democracy, safeguard national sovereignty and improve the people's life, therefore actively contributing to the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress of the people in Latin America and elsewhere in the world. It wished the congress fine success and the friendship and solidarity between the two parties and peoples further consolidation and development [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 3 Nov 86 OW] /12624

SRV SENDS GREETINGS--Hanoi 3 Nov (VNA)--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today extended his greetings to General Director Amadou M'bow on the 40th anniversary of the UNESCO. The Vietnamese chairman's message said: "Over the past 40 years, the UNESCO's role, prestige and influence have been unceasingly raised thanks to the multifaceted achievements it

has recorded in service of peace, and international knowledge cooperation, particularly in the fields of education, sciences, culture and information. "We highly appraise the efforts of the UNESCO, under your excellency's guidance, in fully implementing its programs and in maintaining the orientations worked out by the UNESCO general assembly. We welcome the success of the ever closer and more effective cooperation between the socialist republic of Vietnam and the UNESCO." The message expressed its firm confidence that "with its humanitarian mission and with the support of its member countries the UNESCO will overcome all difficulties and fulfill its tasks in service of peace, development and prosperity of all nations." [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 3 Nov 86 OW] /12624

CSO: 4200/104

MEMBER COMMENTS ON PARTY CONGRESS IN NAM HA VILLAGE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Aug 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by Vu Kiem]

[Text] The 10th-month rice crop is doing well this year in all Thai Binh fields. In the midst of feverish labor activity, the party organization of Nam Ha Village, Tien Hai District, held a party congress.

Comrade Bui Xuan Thinh, secretary of the village party committee, obtained suggestions from 213 party members in 18 party chapters while discussing various draft documents of the party. The representatives expressed many opinions on evaluating the situation and the problems of farm production, production relations in rural areas, circulation and distribution, investment and price policy, and party building.

The secretary of the party committee said, "Our situation in rural areas is presently one where some families have a surplus of paddy, in the tons, while others (5-10 percent) are short of food. Those who are moderately well off in rural areas became so through labor, high levels of intensive cultivation, and capital from a variety of sources. Those in trouble usually got there through shortages of labor, substandard farm work techniques, lack of knowledge of methods, and a lack of abilities appropriate to the new system.

Over the past few years, it has been necessary for the cooperative to have welfare policies for families with many difficulties aimed at gradually narrowing the difference between the productive and the needy. Agriculture did not receive appropriate and timely investments over past years. There was a failure to improve fields and supply materials necessary to develop production, such as fertilizer and insecticides. Irrigation and drainage projects were not completely finished. Insecticides arrived late and in short supply, causing a drop in yields. Our party organization hopes that the party will research the rural situation and the product contracting situation more carefully and provide appropriate policies regarding agricultural production and farm people.

The party organization of Nam Ha Village unanimously agrees with the draft party documents in their consideration of agriculture as the first front.

To stabilize daily life, the party organization must develop production, especially grain production.

In 1985 Nam Ha Cooperative achieved rice yields of 65.72 quintals per hectare, a 5-quintal increase over those of 1984. This is a great victory for the party organization and villagers. Yet there is still much untapped potential in the land of the village; with the right amount of investment, the cooperative is certain to achieve per-hectare yields of 70-75 quintals in years to come.

The village party congress set the direction for socioeconomic production, including an investment of 260,000 dong in four central projects and throttling sluices. Starting with this crop, Nam Ha is carrying out the improvement of 174 hectares of poor land by such methods as filling depressions, zoning, increasing fertilizer application, and ensuring that per-hectare yields are raised from below 5 tons to above 6 tons. The appropriate rice variety structure is also gradually being established for each crop and each type of soil (transplanting Spring Rice 2, NN8, and VN10 varieties in the spring crop and Moc Tuyen and Bao Thai in the 10th-month crop).

Over the past 2 years, Nam Ha Cooperative has stopped the practice of freezing products. Old debts (100 tons of paddy) from 1984 and before were reviewed by the cooperative, and a schedule for repayment was worked out. From this congress on, the party organization of Nam Ha Village resolves to build a village with an economy that is developing in all aspects and with a wholesome cultural life and social order, security, and safety, in keeping with the reputation of Thai Binh Province for having a strong party organization.

9830

CSO: 4209/32

BRIEFS

PARTY DECISION ISSUED--The CPV Central Committee Secretariat has issued a decision declaring 18 November 1930 -- the day when the Standing Committee of the Indochinese Communist Party ordered the establishment of the Anti-Imperialist Alliance -- the founding anniversary of the Vietnam United National Front. The year 1986 is the first year the commemoration of the anniversary of the Vietnam United Front has been organized. The Secretariat requests that provincial, city, and special zone party committees satisfactorily supervise the organization of the anniversary. This is to develop the tradition of all-people unity and the Front's role in the present revolutionary stage and to accelerate the movement for revolutionary actions aimed at scoring achievements to greet the forthcoming Sixth CPV National Congress. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Oct 86 BK] /12624

SRV-USSR MOVEMENT TO BE REVIEWED--The National Emulation Council and the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association have decided to review the Vietnamese-Soviet emulation movement for 1986 to greet the 69th October Revolution and the Sixth CPV National Congress. They have instructed units where Soviet specialists work to hold meetings to review the emulation agreements to fulfill tasks for the entire year. Places where conditions permit are urged to sign emulation agreements for 1987. On this occasion, the Secretariat of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions has organized a month of friendship and cooperation between the Vietnamese and Soviet trade unions from 20 October to 20 November, with the following objectives: Strengthening solidarity and fraternal cooperation relations between Vietnam and the USSR; heightening the knowledge of cadres, workers, and civil servants of the significance of the vietnamese-Soviet cooperation on the revolution in our country in general, and on the activities of the Vietnamese trade unions in particular; and improving the efficiency and practicality of the international socialist emulation movement between Vietnam and the USSR. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Oct 86 BK] /12624

CSO: 4209/116

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AT END OF OCTOBER REVIEWED

OW011823 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] By 25 October 1986, southern localities had planted more than 1.6 million hectares of 10th-month rice or 92.2 percent of the planned acreage or 101 percent of the acreage planted in the same period last year. Meanwhile, northern localities had harvested nearly 244,000 hectares of early 10th-month rice, achieving a paddy yield of around 30 quintals per hectare.

The main rice crop has ripened uniformly and faster than in previous years, but only 20 percent of the planted acreage has been harvested.

Regarding winter crop cultivation, nearly 290,000 hectares have been so far planted nationwide, including 110,000 hectares in the north, nearly 75,000 hectares of sweet potato, nearly 27,500 hectares of corn, more than 13,500 hectares of potatoes, and nearly 2,800 hectares of short-term industrial crops.

Regarding fifth month-spring rice production, nearly 268,000 hectares had been transplanted by 25 October.

From 22 to 25 October, due to heavy rainfall, some 92,000 hectares of rice in zone four and Ha Nam Ninh Province were flooded. Some ricefields were completely ruined and paddy yield decreased. In addition, nearly 5,000 hectares of corn, more than 16,500 hectares of sweet potatoes, nearly 1,300 hectares of potatoes, and more than 4,100 hectares of winter vegetables and subsidiary crops were also flooded. In Thanh Hoa Province, 39,000 hectares of rice were flooded. In Nghe Tinh Province, 22,000 hectares of rice and more than 10,000 hectares of vegetables and subsidiary crops were inundated. In Ha Nam Ninh Province, 22,000 hectares of rice were flooded, 32,000 hectares of rice were ravaged, and more than 7,000 hectares of winter vegetables and subsidiary crops were submerged.

Localities are currently concentrating on fighting waterlogging and protecting rice and winter subsidiary crops.

The area affected by crop pests has been rapidly reduced. Only more than 100,000 hectares of rice are currently being damaged.

Due to the rapid harvesting of 10th-month rice, winter crops such as corn, sweet potatoes, and potatoes have been planted 1 to 4 times faster than last year. The northern provinces have planted more than 18,500 hectares of rice seedlings 3 times faster than in 1985.

In the days ahead, localities should concentrate on combating army worms and rice mealy bugs in the fields of late 10th-month rice and accelerate winter crop cultivation. The cultivation period for corn and sweet potatoes has ended. Crops still in season must be planted. In particular, potatoes can be planted by using such methods as splitting germs and sowing seeds or tubers with a view to expanding the cultivated area and obtaining large-sized potatoes and seeds for the next crop. Waterlogged fields of winter crops must be drained, mended, and tended promptly. Localities must boost the supplemental vaccination of domestic animals and birds and protect the buffaloes and cattle from the cold weather and epizootic diseases during the winter. They must strive to harvest the ripe 10th-month rice quickly in order to be able to plant winter crops and prepare for the cultivation of winter-spring rice on schedule.

/12858

CSO: 4209/115

INCREASED GRAIN PRODUCTION IN MOUNTAIN REGION URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Aug 86 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Increase Grain Production in the Mountain Region"]

[Text] The economic strengths of the mountain region are forestry, industrial crops, and the raising of large livestock. To effectively develop those three strengths, the mountain-region provinces must pay attention to the production of grain in accordance with the land structure and consumer habits of each place, endeavor to balance supply and demand locally, go all-out to produce additional commodity rice in order to reorganize agricultural-forestry production, redistribute labor and stabilize population in each area, and contribute to consolidating national defense and security.

The area used to grow grain in the mountain region. The production conditions with regard to land, climate, and cultivation customs differ from area to area. With consciousness of self-reliance, the ethnic minority people in the mountain region are concentrating on practicing intensive cultivation, increasing the number of growing seasons, and expanding the grain-growing area. During the past 5 years the average annual grain output increase nationwide was 5.27 percent and was 4.2 percent in the mountain region. Under the circumstances of material shortages, complicated changes in the climate and weather, and many difficulties still being encountered in transportation and in the circulation of goods, a number of cooperatives and districts in the northern border provinces and in the Central Highlands have made progress in increasing grain production. In places which have done a good job there is enough grain to eat and some reserves for expanding forestry and for planning and developing the various kinds of industrial crops, fruit trees, medicinal crops, and the various kinds of large livestock; have forestry products and agricultural products to supply to the processing industries, exchange with the lowland localities, and export; create sources of initial capital accumulation; and gradually stabilize the living conditions of the ethnic minority people and people who come from the lowlands to develop the new economic zones.

In the mountain region, the land has a steep inclination and is fragmented. The grain structure is very diverse and includes both rice and subsidiary food crops, the latter of which plays a very important role and in places are the primary staple food products. Therefore, the conditions and capabilities for

increasing the number of growing seasons, expanding the area, and intensively cultivating the various kinds of grain crops in the mountain region are still rather great. On fields used to grow one 10th month crop there may be added one rice season or a winter-spring subsidiary crop season. On fields on which one rice crop and one subsidiary food crop are grown there may be added a winter vegetable and subsidiary food crop. Each locality and basic unit can, by investigating and categorizing the land, increase the ratio of land use in the mountain region from 1.2 to 1.6 by increasing the number of growing seasons and intensively cultivating grain. In the basin and watershed areas with controllable irrigation, priority should be given to investing in new varieties, fertilizer, and insecticide, there should be a policy to encourage cooperatives and peasants in the mountain region to increase the number of growing seasons, intensively cultivate wet rice, and expand the high-output rice and corn areas to rapidly increase the output of commodity grain. The various kinds of inclined land, slash-burn fields, etc., require crop rotation and dry-crop intensive cultivation measures and combined agricultural-forestry commercial measures to rapidly increase crop yields and restrict the destruction of forests to make slash-burn fields, while fighting erosion to maintain soil fertility. Even in the rocky mountainous areas the ethnic minority people have the custom of growing corn and storing and processing subsidiary food crops as the primary source of grain.

The material-technical bases for intensive cultivation and increasing the number of grain crops are appropriate to the production conditions in the mountain region and bring about high effectiveness for the slogan "the state and the people work together."

Concern for guiding and actually assisting the central sectors and the lowland municipalities and provinces with regard to grain production in the mountain region is very important. The amendment and supplementation of policies on investment, two-way contracts, federations and joint operations, agricultural taxes, state purchasing, and incentive prices for all three economic components--state, collective, and family--are certain to bring about new development in grain production in the mountain region. So that the mountain region can gradually eliminate self-sufficiency production and gradually enter into commodity production, it is necessary to positively build infrastructures and create conditions for creating a new economic structure at the basic level, especially a system of roads, processing industry installations near the raw materials areas, and technical crop and livestock service installations that are tied in with the subzones and the key rice-subsidiary food crop areas, industrial crop areas, and areas raising large livestock.

An additional kilogram of grain in the mountain region not only has an economic-social significance but also contributes to strengthening security and national defense and solidly defending the borders of the fatherland. The localities and production installations in the mountain region have many favorable conditions for comprehensively developing agriculture and creating a new status in the over-all national division of labor.

5616

CSO: 4209/12

REASONS FOR DECLINE IN THANH HOA TOBACCO OUTPUT ANALYZED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by The Nghia: "Tobacco in Thanh Hoa"]

[Text] In Thanh Hoa, tobacco growing has never declined as seriously as at present. During the 1986 tobacco season Vinh Loc District planted 700 hectares, only half of the area called for by the plan assigned by the state. The amount of unprocessed tobacco purchased by the state amounted to 480 tons, which was less than 50 percent less than the plan norm. Meanwhile, the agricultural materials supplied by the state, including seed stock, nitrogenous fertilizer, phosphate fertilizer, and potassium fertilizer--nearly met the norm for the planned 1,200 hectares. The amount of coal and firewood that was supplied was sufficient to preliminarily process more than 1,000 tons of dry tobacco. The 50 percent decline in output will create difficulties for the Thanh Hoa Tobacco Factory.

Why? What steps can be taken to stabilize the cultivated area and meet the state plan norm regarding the tobacco output?

Grain crops and tobacco are the principal crops in Vinh Loc District. The growing and processing of tobacco has become a traditional trade in that district. During 2-year period (1984-1985), because of a number of policies and measures regarding intensive cultivation and processing, the tobacco area was increased from 750 hectares to 1,100 hectares and output increased from 700 tons of dry tobacco to 1,100 tons. That output is rather large, but in comparison to the capacity of the Thanh Hoa Tobacco Factory it is only sufficient for 8 to 10 months of production. But if that level of output had been maintained the factory would have had enough for production, for in addition to using local tobacco it did contract work for other provinces.

The tobacco area declined in part because of unfavorable weather. Cold weather and rain at the beginning of the season killed young plants, so the tobacco had to be sown and resown many times. When the tobacco harvest began, rainy weather caused the tobacco to wilt in many areas and between 25 and 30 percent of the tobacco was lost. But the most important reason was the weakening of the motive force which had stimulated the production and output of tobacco: the right of the industrial crop areas to take the initiative in production was not explicit.

In 1986, the tobacco-growing area in part renovated its production mechanism. Agricultural materials and technical materials were supplied directly by the Thanh Hoa Tobacco Enterprise Federation by bypassing the intermediate phase. That was a favorable condition for the peasants. But not until March, when the tobacco was rather well along, did the agricultural materials reach the fields. They should have arrived in November and December of the previous year. Therefore, a large part of the tobacco area did not need a supplementary application of nitrogenous fertilizer.

Then, when the peasants harvested the tobacco and dried it, the factory sent people to buy it but did not set clear prices. The buyers bought it anyway. The sellers continued to dry the tobacco but were uncertain how much money they would get because they were told that the old price was no longer rational but the new price had not yet been announced. Only when the tobacco harvest was over was the new price announced. Therefore, throughout a period of 2 months the peasants harvested and dried the tobacco but received no money for it to pay for production expenses, expenses, and were unclear about what the results would be. Thus no matter how fair the new price was it could not encourage them to harvest all of the tobacco, and it was uncertain what kind of tobacco the peasants would bring to place in the warehouse. In 1986 Vinh Loc District sold 480 tons of tobacco, only 19 kilograms of which were Grade 1.

Those matters have prevented the peasants in the tobacco areas from being enthusiastic. The key district leadership cadres acknowledged that Vinh Loc's sources of agricultural income during the winter-spring season are rice and tobacco, but what the district was unable to do accounting for those industrial crops. Guidance of products lacks determination because of confusion with regard to the economic lever measures. To restore some of the output, the district even directed that the harvest period on 300 hectares of tobacco in a cooperative be prolonged in order to pick all of the suckers, but the peasants were unwilling.

Income from tobacco every year makes a major contribution to the province's budget, and has received all-out attention from the sectors and echelons during the past several years. The Vinh Loc tobacco area is also a motive force which largely determines the fulfillment of the production plan, so the improvement of production is essential.

In the past, the factory often signed two-party contracts with the cooperative at the beginning of the planting season. They were witnessed by district officials. Concluding that the two-party contracts were no longer appropriate because the cooperatives growing tobacco were always subject to production guidance by the district echelon and were not directly under the Thanh Hoa Tobacco Enterprise Federation, so it could not be guaranteed that the contracts would be well implemented. Only three-party contracts between the tobacco enterprise federation, the cooperatives, and the district could ensure that the contracts would be fully implemented, for the tobacco enterprise federation assigned the cooperative a certain amount of agricultural materials and technical materials so that the cooperative would deliver raw materials to the federation, but the district, the production management center, was

responsible for over-all output, i.e. over-all output delivered to the state to fulfill those contracts. With such guidance, the district will not allow a cooperative to "break" a contract, except in cases in which the tobacco enterprise federation does not provide the various kinds of materials or does not provide the right kinds in time for the planting season or processing, or when there is a natural disaster. On the other hand, if a two-party contract is signed the cooperatives will not be subject to management by the enterprise federation. Even if the cooperative does not fulfill the contract the director of the enterprise federation will not have the right to discipline the cooperative director.

With regard to the state plan, every year the province should assign stable tobacco output norms to the district. The district should assign norm to the cooperatives for 2 or 3 years, or even longer, according to the various kinds of materials. It is not essential to assign area plan norms to districts and cooperatives because the cooperatives will, on the basis of the prices and materials agreed to in the contract, practice intensive cultivation, increase yields, improve the quality of the tobacco, and reduce while tobacco area to grow other crops, while still fulfilling the output plan norms assigned them.

With regard to increasing yields, the province should allow the district to sell tobacco at negotiated prices to the factory in the province or sign a contract to have the tobacco made into cigarettes. It could even sell to the central tobacco enterprises tobacco obtained by increasing yields, in order to help meet the cooperatives' production expenses. By doing so the state will both maintain the purchase price of raw materials and ensure that the purchasers earn profits. That is the best way for the cooperatives to do accounting for their tobacco on the basis of production-commercial contracts which benefit the growers, the collectives, and the state, while also resulting in higher economic effectiveness for tobacco.

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CSO: 4209/12

BAKED PHOSPHATE ENTERPRISE TO PRODUCE 60,000 TONS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Aug 86 p 1

[Article: "Baked Phosphate Enterprise No 1 To Produce 60,000 Tons To Serve Agriculture"]

[Text] Achieving accomplishments to celebrate the Sixth Party Congress, the cadres and workers of Baked Phosphate Enterprise No 1 of the Chemicals General Department are urgently designing, constructing, and gradually bringing into operation six "Sixth Party Congress" projects. Those projects include a hot air ventilation system for vertical kilns Nos 1 and 2, which is intended to reduce fuel consumption and increase the kilns' capacities; a system to recover nickel from semi-finished phosphate fertilizer, in order to improve product quality; producing 10,000 tons of mixed NPK fertilizer a year to create employment for more than 100 workers; installing equipment and drafting technical procedures to produce paper and fully utilize materials left over in production in the factory; completing a research project to spray oil into vertical kilns to economize on scarce fuel and rapidly increase phosphate fertilizer output and quality; and the installation of glazed bricks to serve construction. Those projects were designed, constructed, and installed by the enterprise's technical cadres and workers by using locally obtainable materials and raw materials. During the past 7 months the enterprise has overcome many difficulties, produced more than 31,680 tons of fertilizer of all kinds, and expressed determination to produce 60,000 tons during the year, an increase of 33 percent over last year.

5616

CSO: 4209/12

HAI PHONG PAPER ENTERPRISE DOUBLES PRODUCTIVITY, OUTPUT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by Ha Nam: "During Past 2 Years Hai Phong Paper Enterprise Doubles Labor Productivity and Commodity Output"]

[Text] The commodity output index of the Hai Phong Paper Enterprise has increased rapidly in recent years: from 338 tons of paper in 1982 to 669 tons in 1985. Behind those figures is a change in the the enterprise's way of thinking and working, along the lines of exercising its right to take the initiative in production and commerce.

Solidly Resolving the Raw Materials Policy

The state provides practically no raw materials to the Hai Phong Paper Enterprise. In recent years the state purchasing of raw materials was not rationally organized. The Materials Bureau only exercised accounting book management, while ignoring the purchasing of waste paper and straw. Many individuals bought up scrap paper and sold it to the enterprise at high prices. Some people stole scrap paper from the enterprise and then resold the paper to it.

In the process of improving management, the enterprise concentrated on overcoming the weakest link: raw materials. The enterprise set up a station to obtain and process raw materials which had 22 employees, its own accounting system, and the mission of purchasing raw materials. A purchaser who surpassed the norm of 150 tons of scrap paper a month received an average of 1,050 dong, and a salary increase of 1.5 percent for every 1 percent the norm was surpassed. The station was authorized to retain 30 percent of the difference if it purchased paper at a price lower than that set by the enterprise. The changeover from daily salaries to salaries based on contracted norms and progressive bonuses encouraged the purchasers to actively seek raw materials at the source, at prices lower than the market prices. In 1983 the station purchased only 900 tons of waste paper but in 1985 it purchased 1,400 tons. With regard to the purchasing mode, thanks to the continual organization of conferences with customers to create sources of exchange goods, the enterprise appreciably reduced the use of money. During the first 6 months of the year, thanks to a joint undertaking with Ha Tuyen Province to produce bamboo pulp, and by working through the Women's Federation

chapters in the districts outside the city, the enterprise was able to buy 130 tons of straw. Thanks to its positive exploitation of raw materials the enterprise was able to maintain production in order to fulfill its plan to produce 750 tons of paper in 1986, a will obtain enough to fulfill its plan to produce 1,000 to 1,200 tons of paper during the next 2 years.

Rapidly Increasing Production and Lowering the Price of Finished Products

In a local paper enterprise, the average worker produces 3.5 to 5 tons of paper a year. In previous years the enterprise, which had 342 workers, produced only 338 tons, less than a ton per worker. The reasons for that low productivity were that the production management apparatus was too cumbersome and ineffective, and there was sufficient equipment and machinery to provide work for only 200 people, although there was a total of 342 workers, 24 percent of whom were engaged in indirect labor. A few years ago, in addition to meeting the need for raw materials, especially after the issuance of the draft resolution of the Political Bureau on expanding the right of the basic units to take the initiative in production and commerce, the enterprise reorganized its production management apparatus and reduced indirect labor from 24 percent to 12.5 percent (1985). During the first 6 months of this year it amounted to only 9 percent. The number of offices and departments was reduced from nine to five. The activities of the professional offices became dynamic and effective when the salaries of indirect workers were tied in with the degree to which the plans of the production departments were fulfilled. When a department surpassed its plan norm the indirect workers' incomes also increased, at a rate of 80 percent of the piecework salary norm of the workers engaged directly in production. On the other hand, in departments which failed to fulfill their production norms the cadres and personnel of the offices also did not receive their full step salaries. The principal production departments were reorganized and the contracting system was expanded. In the past, the enterprise contracted out work by the production line system, which resulted in some people depending on other people, but now the enterprise departments keep separate accounting books and contract salary funds to production teams and workers in the secondary production phases. In Department 1, which has 56 workers, the contracted norm was 40 tons of thin paper a month. If that norm was met the workers received 800 dong a month. If they exceeded the norm by a month their salaries increased 120 percent.

When a shift produced 900 kilos of paper everyone received a bonus of 10 dong and if it produced more than 1,000 kilos the bonus was 20 dong. After each production shift, on the basis of the contracted unit price the workers could immediately calculate their salaries and bonuses. In the departments producing construction materials and processing packaging for export, the enterprise applied the system of contracting out the "final product" production cost plus 10 percent contributed to the enterprise, while the departments took the initiative in obtaining raw materials. That encouraged the departments to reduce raw materials and materials expenses and lower production cost. With that management method, recently all production elements have reduced their personnel staffs but their productivity has increased. The paper pulping department previously produced 350 kilos a shift with 12 workers, but not produces 1,000 kilos with five people, the salaries

of whom have tripled. The water pumping team was reduced from eight people to two people and the steam cauldron team was reduced from four people to two people but their salaries doubled and the enterprise's salary expenses for those elements decreased.

In order to receive more than 100 workers made redundant on the primary production lines and in the indirect elements, in addition to the thin paper, thick paper, and electrical machinery departments the enterprise set up four elements to produce construction materials, produce packaging for export on a contracted basis, and produce school notebooks, and a station to obtain and process raw materials. The production value of such secondary production elements those producing packaging, producing colored notebook binder paper, baking lime, making bricks, etc., is nearly 50 percent of the value of primary production and contributes importantly to increasing the workers' incomes.

On the basis of rationally reorganizing labor, a permanent concern of the Hai Phong Paper Enterprise is endeavoring to increase productivity, lower production costs, and rapidly increase the types and quality of paper. At present, the enterprise is utilizing the capacity of its machinery capacity of 700 tons a year, the enterprise produced 669 tons in 1985 and is endeavoring to attain 700 tons in 1986. The enterprise stresses the classification of raw materials when they are used in production, in order to reduce the paper production process from nine phases to four or five. In the past, the thin paper department produced only one ton of finished paper from 2.5 tons of raw materials, but now needs only 1.3 to 1.6 tons of raw materials and the finished product ratio is 80 to 95 percent. Furthermore, due to the restoration of an outflow filtering system on a production line with a capacity of 300 tons a year, every month 15 to 17 tons of paper pulp which previously flowed into the river are saved. The value of the paper pulp saved by the waste water recovery system has notably increased the welfare fund and improved the workers' living conditions. Noteworthy is the fact that because of the positive application of scientific-technical advances the enterprise has been able to increase its thin paper output. In the past, a kilo of straw used to make thick paper brought in only 4.7 dong, but after being processed so that it can be used to make thin paper it brought in 20 dong. At the beginning of this year the enterprise restored a bleaching system that had been broken for more than 10 years. After that equipment became operational the output and quality of typing paper increased notably. Students' writing paper is a traditional product but for many years it only produced ruled looseleaf paper. During the first 3 months of the year the enterprise, using its internal capital, joined with other installations to install and bring into operation a system of machinery to rule and form students' notebooks which has a capacity of 1.2 million notebooks a year, thus meeting the local need for students' notebooks. Recently it successfully produced toilet tissue, which opened the way for the production of that export product in future years.

By renovating the production management measures, investing in additional equipment, and positively applying scientific-technical advances to increase productivity and lower production costs, since the end of 1985 the price of book paper produced by the Hai Phong Paper Enterprise has remained at 21,696 dong per ton, 3,681 dong below the price set by the state. At present the

enterprise produces 11 types of paper, five more than it produced 2 years ago. The enterprise is also installing an additional assembly line with a capacity of 300 tons a year and is building a system to regulate sodium chloride. During the next 2 years the enterprise will endeavor to increase production to 1,000 to 1,200 tons per year, and the level of budgetary payments and workers' incomes will increase correspondingly. The progress made by the Hai Phong Paper Enterprise has affirmed the correctness of the new management an commercial mode, in accordance with the contents of the draft resolution of the Political Bureau on assuring the autonomy of the basic economic units in production and commerce.

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VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTERS ESTABLISHED, DEVELOPED

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[Article by Dang Danh Anh, MA, Deputy Director of the Institute of Vocational Science]

[Text] Our country has approximately 30 million workers, but the majority of them are still non-technical and without vocational training, so labor productivity is low and product quality is not high. Every year more than a million persons are added to the ranks of those workers, including approximately 800,000 graduates of various levels of general school without prerequisites for further study, but as yet vocationally unprepared when they start productive labor.

On the other hand, on the district level, we have a shortage of labor with technical capability in such matters as land improvement, seed variety improvement, crop care, and repairing and servicing small machinery. At the same time, hundreds of thousands of key management cadres, such as directors and deputy directors and production unit heads and assistant heads and accounting, statistical, and planning personnel of cooperatives have not yet received training in their occupational specialties. This retards the pace of production development and hinders rational assignment and use of labor on the district level.

At a time when the economy is still experiencing difficulty and the level of production, primarily industrial production, has not yet developed strongly, regular vocational schools of the state cannot fully answer the needs of youth for vocational training. So how can this precious labor force be given vocational training and utilized without great cost to the state? How can traditional occupations be maintained, new occupations originated, and labor and land tied to occupations with the aim of completely exploiting the ready potential of localities, increasing labor productivity, and stabilizing social order and security? These are very critical questions for all levels of party, government, and all society to find answers for.

Our party and state have always paid close attention to vocational training, with the desire to create many forms of training appropriate to each period of economic development. Over the past 5 years, under the enlightenment of resolutions, many provinces and municipalities have successfully expanded

construction of vocational training centers. The total number of vocational training centers has reached 148 (as of 20 June 1986), belonging to 24 provinces from Hoang Lien Son to Minh Hai.

It is noteworthy how vocational training centers are developing widely and fast. In just the last 3 months of 1985 and the first 6 months of 1986, there were 98 more centers in 15 more provinces. The realities of socioeconomic construction on the ward and district scope has determined the need for the existence of vocational training centers in response to the urgent demands of labor and life and of the improvement and building of production forces and socialist production relations in the countryside as well as in the city.

The principal purposes of the center are to educate, develop, and train; in the today's situation, it participates in the management of training on the ward and district scope.

At first, when they had just been set up, a district center usually considered short-term (from 3-7 days to a month) training and development of key cadres of the agricultural cooperative to be the mission with highest priority, and only subsequently addressed universal training. From the initial agricultural training, the centers flourished into originating new occupations, preserving traditional trades, absolutely implementing the principle of combining study and productive labor, and striving to produce export goods of high quality.

Another important mission of the centers is to popularize scientific and technical knowledge and contribute to the rapid introduction of scientific and technical advances to production. Thanks to being prepared with specialized knowledge, students returning to cooperatives participated positively in efforts to prevent and control livestock diseases, fight rice diseases and pests, and select varieties appropriate to the season and soil of each district and village.

Based on the overall socioeconomic regulations of the district, the center additionally has the mission of coordinating closely with boards and committees in the district to formulate plans and programs to train and develop cadres, government workers, and workers in the techniques for each planning period. This is an important task, because it is only by relying on this plan that the district can take the initiative in developing key economic sectors, ensure integration of occupations, and address the socioeconomic targets of the district.

Centers operate on the concept of coordinating closely with the board of education to accomplish vocational guidance work well. The To Xuan, Nga Son, and Thanh Hoa centers helped the general school by training 100 vocational guidance teachers. The center in Le Chan (Hai Phong) trained 40 teachers for the education service and 30 teachers for the district. The Hoan Kiem and Hai Ba Trung (Hanoi) centers had plans each year for the acceptance of students graduating from general basic school and general middle school for vocational training at the centers. Centers at Ho Chi Minh City Wards 3, Binh Thanh, and Go Vap have vocational consultation elements that introduce vocations at local general schools and lead children to understand and appreciate the life of a tradesman and desire constant betterment. Experience has proven that the

establishment of vocational training centers is correct and in keeping with objective regulations. From the experience of those centers, we can draw the following conclusions:

1. Unanimity in thought and action and attention on the part of party and government echelons and associated sectors are the determining factors in the appearance and activities of such vocational training centers as those in Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Binh Tri Thien, Nghia Binh, Ha Noi, and Ho Chi Minh City. These are places that exhibit a high degree of unity from province to district. Without that unity, manifested in a resolution of the provincial party committee and people's committee, Thanh Hoa could not have become the first province simultaneously to convert 11 agricultural schools to 11 vocational training centers. The professional education committee played a key role here, making proposals to and advising the province committee and people's committee.
2. The positive enthusiasm and creative ability of management and leadership cadres and core teachers are the main catalysts for the successful establishment of centers.
3. Starting with the socioeconomic targets of the district and ward and based on raw materials readily available in the locality, plans must be formulated and a trade structure developed, insuring that trades are integrated and the make-up is practical.
4. Courses should be organized at centers very dynamically, with a few classes at the center and the majority held out in production installations, cooperatives, villages, village clusters, and families. The length of courses should be short, from 1 week or 1 month to under a year, primarily through hands-on training. Trainees should be very mixed, with no differentiation among ages and levels. Very few of the instructors will be professional teachers; most are to be part-time teachers and contract teachers.
5. The activities of the centers are oriented toward gradually eliminating subsidies and thoroughly implementing the formula: the state, the collective, and the people working together to accomplish the task of vocational training. All the existing centers utilize four sources of income: the state; the initial material base provided mainly by the district or ward; contributions from the collective and people sending students to the center; and income from the productive labor of teachers and students. The life and lengthy existence of the centers depend mainly on the fourth source of income.

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